BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1825. No. 1854.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 15th Instant,

AN Invoice of fine Cutlery, consisting of Sets of London made Ivory handled Knives and Forks, in wainscot cases.

An Invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of Tea Pots, Bottle Stands, Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Silver Thimbles, and Pencil Cases.

An Invoice of Boy's, Youth's, and Men's Black Hats.

Fine White Quilting for Waistcoating, Jockey and Buggy Whips, and a variety of other Articles.

ALSO,

A Case of New Publications, in which are Savings and Doings, Ellen Ramsey, Willoughby Rothelan, Spurzheim's Physiognomy, Flora Historica, Percy Maloney, Stanmore, Runnimede, Duke Christien, Walladmor, Lasting Impressions &c.

Meadows Street, 14th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

SPODES ELEGANT

DINNER SETS

OF

EARTHEN WARE,

CONTAINING

SIX Dozen Table Plates, Four Dozen Soup Ditto, Four Dozen Dessert Ditto, Four Dozen Cheese Ditto, Two Dozen Hotwater Ditto, Twenty Dishes of Sizes, Two Fish Drains. Four Gravy Dishes, Four Curry Ditto, Four Beefsteak Ditto, Four Vegetable Ditto, Three Soup Tureens, Four Sauce Ditto, Four Pickle Canoes, Two Sallad Bowls, Four Baking Dishes, and Four Butter Boats.

Blue and White Sets of the above Contents, ... Rs. 275
Neatly Enameled Do. Do. .. 225
Ditto with Green or Red Borders, 175
Double Sets or half Sets of the above may be had.

ALSO,

Blue and White Davanport Sets for 24 Persons. 175

Meadows Street, 14th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST OPENED

A CASE OF GENTLEMEN'S

ELEGANT

DRAB BEAVER HATS,

EACH Rs. 22,

BLACK DITTO

EACH Rs. 18.

Meadows Street, 14th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

NEW

BRITTANNIA METAL

Curry Dishes,

ADAPTED FOR CAMP CASES,

Price Rs. 25 Per Pair.

Meadows Street, 14th Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

TWO NEW

MADRAS MADE

BUGGIES

TO BE SEEN AT

MR. HIGGS'S STABLES;

PRICE: EACH, Rs. 900.

Meadows Street, 14th Dec. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

TO-MORROW the 15th Instant,

and following Days,

AT "MARINE VILLA"

SITUATED IN BACK BAY AND FORMERLY IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE LATE WM. MILBURN, Esq.

THE PROPERTY OF

LIEUT. COL. W. P. TUCKER,

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, proceeding to England,

CONSISTING OF

MODERN Household Furniture, oval Mirrors, four light Chandelier, Girandoles, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Cabinet Pianoforte and Pedal Harp, an Eight day Clock by McCabe, Plate, Plated, Glass and Crockerry ware, Carriage, Horses, and staff officer's Arab Charger, milch Cows, Wines and other Liquors &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had, on application and the articles may be viewed on the premises.

N. B. The Plate, Carriage, Horses and Charger will be sold by private sale should purchasers offer. The plate was made to order by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. Calcutta in 1821, of the most modern fashion, and the whole to match.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On MONDAY, the 19th Instant,

THE Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Book Case, Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery,

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 112 each.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

CARRIAGES

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Patrick Stewart and Co.

A Handsome Landaulet (imported per Cambridge) with Patent Mail Coach Axle-trees, Painted Green and fitted in a very Superior Style.

Four Newest Fashion Standhopes with Patent Axle-trees, imported per Sarah.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

For Sale

A FEW Hhds. still remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ceres, at Ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The quality of Hhds. sold of this Batch is highly approved of, and is esteemed superior to the last importation which gave such satisfaction.

A few Chests, 3 Dozen bottles in each of very Superior Brandy, ten years old from Delamain and Co. Cognac, at 20 Rupees per Doz. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1825.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE BANQUET,

OR THE HISTORY OF ARMENIA,
BY
FATHER MICHAEL CHAMICH;
TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ARMENIAN,
BY JOHANNES AVDALL,
And Dedicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

THIS work is an Abridgement of the History of Armenia, from the year of the world 1757, according to the Jewish Chronology, or 2663, by the computation of the Septuagint; to the year of Christ 1780, or to the year 1229 of the Armenian Era. It contains, in connexion with the events of that once glorious but now degraded country, the most memorable revolutions in the neighbouring Kingdoms. To the European Literati and the community at large, it will be both a purely original and highly interesting and entertaining production. It will be printed at the Bishop's College Press on fine Europe Paper, to contain about 600 8vo. pages, and be delivered to the Subscribers, in Boards. A correct Map of Armenia is annexed to the work.

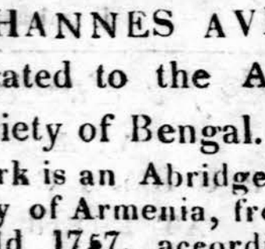
Terms of Subscription . . . 16 Rupees.

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ARRATOON and GREGORY. APCARS in Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

Passage to Liverpool,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP



ALFRED,

OF 720 TONS BURTHEN,
John Lamb,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Liverpool on the 10th January, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope. This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,
John L. Studd,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 25th Instant, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, should a sufficient number of Passengers offer.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations: plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Exmouth A. 1.

730 TONS,
CAPTAIN SAMUEL OWEN,
Hon'ble Company's Service.

WAS positively to sail from Portsmouth on the 1st of October, and may be expected to arrive here in February. She will be despatched without delay.

This Ship has elegant accmmodations for Passengers, being fitted up to bring out the Commander in Chief Sir THOMAS BRADFORD, and Suite.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Rampart Row, 14th December 1825.

For Sale

AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

For Passage

TO
ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,
John Clarkson,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct on the 1st Jan. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Capt. CLARKSON, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

For Passengers only for

LONDON,
THE SHIP
SARAH,

550 TONS,
William Tucker,
(LATE OF THE GANGES)
COMMANDER.

WILL positively sail on the 1st of January 1826.

This Ship has been fitted up with every possible convenience for the accommodation of Passengers, and carries a Surgeon, Plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

For Passage to London,

THE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.
Capt. John Thacker,

HAS Elegant accommodation for Passengers. carries an experienced Surgeon, and will positively Sail for London on the 20th January.

Particulars may be learnt on application to Capt. THACKER, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

(c.) Bombay, 14th Dec. 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 36 — Wednesday, 14th December, 1825. — No. 1854.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 2d December 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 367 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place Captain G. Taylor of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, on the Pension List according to the scale established by General Order dated 8th December 1820.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1825.

No. 363 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following staff appointments to have effect from the 24th of November.

Captain Thomas Gordon of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, Major of Brigade in the Presidency Division of the army, to act as Military secretary to Major General Samuel Wilson, commanding the army in chief.

Lieutenant A. R. Wilson, of the 13th Regt. N. I. and aid-de-Camp to Major General Wilson, to officiate as Major of Brigade in the Presidency Division of the army during the period of Captain Gordon's employment as Military secretary.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1825.

No. 369 of 1825 - - Assistant Surgeon J. Howison is appointed to the Medical duties of the Lunatic asylum at Colaba, vice Barra promoted.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1825.

No. 370 of 1225.---The undermentioned orders by Lieut. Colo. Corsellis C. B Commanding the Surat Division of the army are confirmed.

An order dated Surat 10th November 1825, directing Assistant Surgeon D. Ormond to officiate as assistant to the Civil and Garrison Surgeon during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Gibb until further orders.

An order dated Surat 17th November 1825, directing Lieutenant R. J. Littlewood to act as Barrack Master at Surat, during the absence of Lieutenant Thomas on leave to the Presidency.

An order dated Surat 21st November 1825, directing Lieutenant Colonel J. S. R. Drummond as Senior officer within the Surat Division of the army, to assume Command during his own (Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis's) absence on sick Certificate to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1825.

No. 371 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 21st of June 1825.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court, in the Military Department dated 21st June 1825.

Para. 3d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Captain Gilbert Melville, Assistant Surgeon J. Gilder.

4th. We have permitted Superintending Surgeon Robert Eckford of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1825-26.

5th. We have permitted Captain David Wilson of your Establishment to remain in this Country until December next.

6th. We have permitted Mr. John Crawford to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an assistant on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

Territorial Department.

REVENUE.

Civil Appointment.

Bombay Castle, 30th Nov. 1825.

Mr. John Elphinston, Collector of Customs and Town Duties.

Exchange.

On London, 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

Wednesday, 14th December, 1825.

The Upton Castle Captain Thacker, arrived on Monday from London 15th of July.

Passengers.

Lady Smith, 2 Miss's Smith, Captain & Mrs Forbes, Miss Mardon, Miss Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Lavie, Mr. & Mrs. Kenchant, Miss Kenchant, Mr. and Mrs. Bellamore, Mr. Reives, Mr. Luard, Mr. Pottinger, Captain Wilday, Mr. Goodenough, Mr. Homer, Mr. Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. Ashman, and 3 Children, Mrs. Flume, Mrs. Burke, & 3 Native Lascars.

Our Military readers will be pleased to hear, that an augmentation of the army is about to take place. One of the Calcutta papers contains a statement, of an order having passed Council, for the raising of twelve new regiments.

A letter from Sandowey on Arracan River, dated the end of October states, that "a force of 15,000 Burmese is within four days march of Fort Hayes, at Sandowey, where there are not more than 330 men to oppose them, but having a fleet of well appointed Gun boats to assist, and being well stockaded, no fear is entertained."

"Fort Hayes stands, on the bank of the river and is of pretty good strength, being a square, with Bastions at the angles, ten feet high, two of which mount 6 pounders and the others are well fenced in for musqueiry. The town is a pleasant place, having the river running through it; the country is very beautiful, living cheap; every necessary in abundance, and Government having liberally granted permission for our supplies to be forwarded free of expences, we procure our Europe articles very reasonably. If the Armistice concludes favourably, we hope to make this a delightful station."

On Thursday arrived the Sarah, Captain William Tucker from England the 29th of July.

The papers we have received by this conveyance, contain but few matters of interest, either foreign or domestic; a paucity commonly attendant on the blessings of peace and the slumbering of political discussion.

The leading subject of any importance, is a report and resolution from the Georgian Representatives, which threatens the states of America with a dissolution of their union.

The origin of a measure so inimical to the general interests of America, has been in some proceeding of the federal government regarding the slave system, which interferes with the internal management of the states, and consequently is an assumption of power which the local authorities resist, as being neither sanctioned by any article of the union, or consistent with its general principles and spirit of liberty.

This article of senatorial resentment is little short of a regular *belli denuncialio* and runs thus.

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to controul the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with, and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the States from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and as one man say to the Union—We will no longer submit our restrained rights to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial branches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government."

"The greater objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beau-

tiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government. The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated States from enemies without, and from enemies within, alone were given. All others were retained to the several States as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive, or judiciary.

"When from 1770 to 1776 the Government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies, were harboured in the bosoms of the men of the south, but with one voice, and with simultaneous impulse, from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When from 1801 to 1811, the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of their northern states, the men of the south did not meanly stoop to calculate the costs, but resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered and won on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the west, the freedom of the trade of the world.

"The States of the South will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial climes to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our northern brethren then, if there is no peace in union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies, find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self-righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all south of the Potomac as hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be; they held slaves, we hold them. Let the north then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with tariffs their own interest. Let them deepen their public debt until a highminded aristocracy shall rise out of it. We want none of these blessings. But in the simplicity of the patriarchal Government, would still remain master and Servant under our own vine and our own fig tree, and confide for safety upon Him, who of old time looked down upon this state of things without wrath.

"Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met—'That we concur most heartily in the sentiments of the subject, communicated by his Excellency the Governor, that, "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms, and for the support of this determination, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour."

"Be it further resolved—That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the executive of each State in the Union respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several legislatures, and that his Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, instructing the former and requesting the latter to cooperate in all national measures having a tendency to thwart the object herein deprecated."

To say nothing of the language and want of moderation, which characterizes this production; as an attempt to cause a division between the States, it is highly to be condemned, being as far from the dictates of political wisdom, as the cry for liberty is from being evidence of liberal principles.

It was the union alone could give Americans their independence, and is no less essential to its support; but lull'd into a fancied security from foreign aggression, they would now willingly sacrifice this palladium; not from any idea of oppression under the supreme Government, or a wish to promote the spirit of freedom, but that the power to oppress, may be still enjoyed by the opulent inhabitants of the southern States, who hold one fourth of the population in bondage.

The possession of property in every country, is accompanied by influence more or less tyrannical, which it is the duty of Governments to suppress. Where this duty is neglected, a boast of liberty and impartial justice, is an insult to common sense; and whatever may be said in praise of the American constitution, that country can never be called free, in which any man is suffered to become a tyrant, who may be able to exchange a few dollars for the personal liberty of a fellow creature.

The heat during the greater part of July, had far surpassed that of any former season within the reach of memory. Numbers of men and horses had fallen dead on the roads, and on one occasion, near Bath, the thermometer, when exposed to the sun, rose to 130.

The affairs of Greece are still veiled in obscurity by counter statements, from which it is impossible to extract any satisfactory evidence of truth. The London papers appear to be so equally divided, and firmly attached to one side or the other, that it would seem one half of the editors were duly qualified to fight under Mahomets standard.—The following accounts are the latest we have received.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE, JULY 22.

[ETOILE,—JULY 21.]

CORFU, JUNE 20.—The most favourable accounts for the Greek cause continue to arrive from all quarters. A letter from Previsa gives the following particulars of the situation of the Seraskier (Redsched Pacha).

"Arta and Janina are tranquil, notwithstanding the continual succession of troops.

"The desertion in the camp of the Seraskier is daily spreading, and the Albanians have entirely lost the respect with which he inspired them on his arrival: his bad treatment of them, and the hatred he manifests towards them, have so incensed them, that they say openly they hope that Missolonghi will resist all the efforst of the Pacha, and that not one of his Turks shall leave Albania.

"The Seraskier is within half a musket shot of Missolonghi; he has effected this advance by means of batteries and covered ways. The forces he has kept with him are about fifteen thousand men, chiefly Guegues and Osmanlis. He does not allow the Albanians to approach the walls. The Greeks, on their side, are tranquil, and under cover of their fortifications, and seem resolved to sell their lives dearly in case a general attack should not prove as fatal to the enemy as they hope it will. Captain Macri, as well as Noti and Costa Botsari, have gone out of the town, and occupied the heights, in order to cut off the retreat of the Turks. Macri commands 500 men; several Greek vessels intercept the provisions which the Pacha might receive. He is forced to draw from Previsa, a mixture of flour, of wheat, of barley, and of maize, which added to the bad air of the environs of Missolunghi, has already produced a dysentery, which, seconded by some phisicians, who are in the camp, works admirably in favour of the Greeks. The following is the truth respecting the fall of Navarino. The garrison of 1100 Greeks, seeing itself abandoned by the Government, no longer hoping to receive any succour, and having neither water nor bread remaining, was forced to capitulate. Ibrahim, like a skilful politician, granted great favours to those Greeks, though they had killed many of his people; he provided them with neutral vessels to carry them to Calamata, and join their countrymen; he also gave them fifteen day's provisions, though they had only a day's voyage. He allowed them to take away all their effects without examination, except their arms, which they gave up before they left the place. The Pacha has, however, retained the Governor and his Staff whom he treats kindly.

"The wife of Pietro Bey, who had advanced with 4000 Maniotes to the village of Misca, four or five leagues from Navarino, finding no troops assembled, and fearing that she should be betrayed, retreated in despair at not being able to save the only son she has left, and who is among the hostages of Ibrahim Pacha. The taking of the island of Navarino cost the Turks dear. This post, guarded by 700 men, commanded by Anaynastaro, was defended to the last extremity; they all preferred death to surrendering to the enemy; not one escaped—the Turks had 1150 men killed besides the wounded. It appears that the Pacha is resolved to become absolute master of the Morea. He tells every body that it is his intention to send for all his family; to bring from Egypt persons of both sexes, to people this country, which will be detached from the Ottoman Empire, and governed like Egypt."

PARIS, JULY 20.—A Roman Paper, the *Notizie del Giorno*, of the 3d July, has a report from Corfu of 21st June, which says, that Ibrahim had detached from Navarino a body of cavalry to occupy the town of Arcadia; 300 Greeks who defended it, having refused to surrender, were attacked by the Egyptians, and dispersed. The Egyptians then penetrated into the town, and carried off 1,000 men, women, and children.

FROM THE TIMES,—JULY 23D.

THE GREEKS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED ZANTE, 13TH JUNE, RECEIVED BY WAY OF OTRANTO.

Several reports of successes gained by the Greeks have been circulated in the Ionian Islands during the last 20 days. The following are believed to have been manufactured in the Morea, for the purpose of circulation in Europe: they are at all events wholly untrue. 1. The defeat of Ibrahim Pacha's army by the Moreots, and the destruction of his fleet by fire-ships sent into Modon. 2. Massacre of 6,000 Albanians at Salona by Gouras. 3. Starvation of the Albanian army of Redschid Pacha before Missolonghi.

"I will now give you a detail of facts which have taken place, and which you may rely on. 1. Ibrahim Pacha has taken both New and Old Navarino. 2. After occupying the town of Arcadia, it was totally destroyed by fire by Ibrahim Pacha. 3. The same General has occupied Misi, and established his headquarters there, after having laid waste the surrounding country, and penetrated to within six hours' march of Tripolizza. 4. The whole of Livadia has been occupied by Redschid Pacha, who conducts in person the siege of Missolonghi, which is reduced to great extremities. The Egyptian fleet has returned for the fourth time to Candia, for a body of 5,000 troops arrived there from Alexandria.

"I send you the substance of an official report of the transactions relative to, and which succeeded, the fall of Navarino.

"The garrison of Navarino laid down their arms on the 23d of May, when they were embarked on board European vessels, and landed at Calamata. Thirty officers retained their arms and baggage, and the soldiers retained all their property and baggage; none were plundered. Ibrahim Pacha retained as hostages the son of Petron Bey and General Iatraco. The Egyptians took the island in front of Navarino at the point of the bayonet. At Old Navarino, 736 prisoners obtained their liberty, after lying down their arms. These were escorted by a detachment of cavalry to a distance of several leagues into the interior. Several chiefs were taken prisoners—viz. Hadgi Cristo, the two brothers Zaffitopulo, a Mainote Chief, the Bishop of Modon, twenty other Captains and Chiefs, and six Greek Chiefs. The following were killed:—Anagnostera, Minister of War; General Santa Rosa; the Secretary of Mavrocordato; the brother-in-law of Tombasi.

"Ibrahim Pacha is present in person in the hottest part of every action, and exposes his person with a bravery bordering on rashness. It is to be hoped that the example of humanity which he set the Greeks at Navarino will be imitated. His whole force is estimated at 20,000 men, chiefly Arabs. An attack is expected from Colocotroni, who is arrived at Calamata for that purpose, having assumed the chief military command of the Greek force."

On the 19th of last month, His Excellency the Commander in Chief left Calcutta, to take command of the Army against Bhurtpore, which consists of the following Troops.

From MEERUT.---The whole of the Horse Artillery, 11th Dragoons, as many of the 2d Extra Regt. Light Cavalry as can be fully equipped; 14th Foot and 35th Regt. N. I.---From DELHI and GOORGOAN.—24th and 63d Regiment N. I. ---From KURNAUL.---4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery and 4th Regt. Light Cavalry. ---From HANSI, ALLYGHUR; and MUTTRA and AGRA.---1st Local Horse, 23d Regt. N. I. 4th Troops 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, 3d and 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, 33d and 36th and 41st Regiments N. I. 2d and 3d Company 1st Battalion Artillery, 58th and 60th Regiments N. I. besides the above there are on their way 1st Extra Regt. and 8th Lt. Cavalry, 16th Lancers, 59th Foot. Sappers and miners, the whole of the Artillery at Allahabad and Cawnpore, 6th, 37th and 32d Regt. N. I. and others directed to hold themselves in readiness so that by the end of this or beginning of next month we shall have one of the finest bodies of men ever assembled under any British Commander in India in one complete body and it is to be hoped by Christmas you will hear of the fall of this strong hold upon which no doubt every disposition to turbulence in the whole of the Western states will be pushed and become in some degree settled tho' it may be necessary to keep a proportion of the Troops out during the cold season in the direction of Jeypore. &c.

Bengal Hurcaru.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir Thomas Bradford is appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and he was expected to embark on the Exmouth about the 15th September, but it was also reported that he would not leave England before December.

Mr. Buckingham has obtained a verdict against Mr. Murray publisher of the Quarterly Review, for a libel to the disadvantage of Mr. Buckingham in the Review of his Travels in Palestine.

ARRIVALS.---Lt. and Adjt. Peyton, 10th Regt.
Lieut. W. Campbell, 7th Regt.
Major Strover, Artillery.
Capt. Thos. Roe, 4th Extra.
Lieut. L. W. Hart, 22d Regt.
Major H. Pottinger, 13th Regt.
Lt. H. G. Roberts, 14th Regt.
Asst. Surg. T. Burnes, Cutch Residency.
Lieut. Eckford, 19th Regt.
Capt. John Clunes, 12th Regt.
Lt. G. H. Macdonell, 11th Regt.
Col. Napier, H. M. 6th Regt.
Surg. R. Vinhey, 2d Gr. Regt.
Capt. Seymour, 20th Regt.
Capt. Forbes, 20th Regt.
Capt. Wilday, Pay Master H. M. 4th Lt. Dns.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Gillum,
Major Thos. Pierce, 5th Regt.
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville.
Capt. John Clunes.
Surg. Surg. Hill Morgan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 8th, Ship Sara, (Free Trader,) Wm. Tucker, Commander, from England 29th July.

Do. 11th, Schooner Loory, James Cunningham, Commander, from Cochin 27th Nov.

Do. 12th, Ship Upton Castle, John Thacker, Commander, from London.

Passengers per Sarah.---Lieut. Ramsbottom, 4th Dragoons, B. Weeding, Esq. Free Merchant.

Do. per Upton Castle.---Lady Smith, 2 Misses Smith, Captain Forbes, Miss Mordan, Miss Davis, Mrs. Lavie, Mrs. Kinchant, Miss Kinchant, Mrs. Billamore, Mr. Kinchant, Mr. Lavie, Mr. Billamore, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Luard, Mr. Pottinger, Captain Wilday, Mr. Goodenough, Mr. Homer, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Ashman, Mrs. Ashman, 3 Children. } Mechanic.

DEPARTURES.---Dec. 6th, Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War, Psyche, Abdulla bin Ebrahim, Nacqudah, to Muscat.

Do. do. Brig Maria, E. Daviot, Commander, to Columbo.

Do. 7th, Brig John Biggar, (Free Trader,) David Blair, Commander, to Liverpool.

Do. 9th, The H. C. Ship of War Amherst, Captain C. J. Mailland, Commander, to Cannanore.

Do. 12th, Brig Holly Luchmee, W. Rodgers, Commander, to Cannanore and Columbo.

Passengers by Psyche.--- Lieut. Mignan, Comg. Resident's Escort at Bussorah, Mrs. Mignan and 2 Children.

Do. by Holly Luchmee.---Mrs. Dunsterville, and Child, Capt. Dunsterville.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Hannah for London.
Ceres for Ditto.
Maitland for Ditto.
Charles Forbes for China.
French—La Madras for Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---November 19th, Ship Mermaid, A. Yates, from Rangoon 3d November.

Do. David Clark, P. Falconer, from Arracan 13th November.

20th, Ship Hero of Malown, C. Freeman, from Rangoon 7th November.

Do. Schooner Freak, F. St. George Farquharson, from Cheduba 14th November.

22d. Ship Kingston, Bowen, from London and Madras 21st October.

23d. Ship Cæsar, Thomas D. A. Watt, from London 18th June, Portsmouth 3d July, Madeira 21st July, and Cape of Good Hope 25th September---Brig Trusty, J. Finlay, from Halifax, (Nova Scotia) 23d June and Simon's Bay 19th September---Ship Frances Charlotte, J. Canning, from Arracan 12th November.---Brig Maria, D. Thomson, from London 14th May, Madeira 6th June, Port Louis 19th September, and Madras 18th October.

Passengers per Mermaid, from Rangoon :---John Buckland, Esq. Merchant; Lieutenant Reed, R. N., H. M. Ship Alligator; Captain T. Hall, Country Service: Mr. A. Traffair, French Merchant; 1 Burmese from Ramree, Child, and Servant; 1 Siamese Boy, and 3 Native Servants.

Per David Clark, from Arracan :—R. Tytler, Esq. Superintending Surgeon; W. Moorhouse, Esq. of H. M. Service, Lieutenant R. B. Lynch, 26th Regiment; Lieutenant W. G. G. Lewin, Bengal Artillery; and 120 Sick European Soldiers, with their Followers.

Per Hero of Mulown, from Rangoon :—Lieut. T. H Broadhead, H. C. Bombay Marine; Dr. Frith, Bombay Medical Establishment; and Captain Crisp, Country Service.

Passengers per Kingston, from London :---Mrs. Mellis; Mrs. Meek; Mrs. Magrath; Mrs. Walkie Mrs. Hodgson; Miss Meek; Miss Mellis; Messrs. Magrath, Mercer, Walkie, Hodgson,

Bayerts, Dalrymple, Brown, and Meek; Lieutenant J. Turner, B. N. I.; Mr. Mitchell, Volunteer Pilot Service; Mr. Southall, Free Mariner.

From Madras:---Sir Chas. Grey, Kt,; Lieutenant Rowlandson; and Mr. Minchin.

Per Cæsar from London:---Mrs. Nott; Miss Hobday; Miss C. Hobday; Lieutenant-Colonel Nott; Mr. Master, Free Merchant; Mr. Williams, Free Merchant; and Mr. Oneale, Steerage Passenger.

From the Cape of Good Hope:---Mrs. R. C. Plowden; Mrs. W. Bird; Mrs. Wilkinson; W. Leycester, Esq. B. C. S.; Major Wilkinson, B. A.; Major Day, B. A.; Mr. Bagshaw, Merchant.; Revd. Mr. Doran, Church Missionary; Mr. Wright; Cadet Phibbs; Cadet Daly; Master A. Plowden; Miss A Plowden; and Miss H. Bird.

Per Frances Charlotte, from Arracan:---Ensign E. H. Ormsby, H. M. 1st or Royal, Regiment in Command of a Detachment, of H. M. 54th Regiment; Jonathan Sandford Esq. Assistant Surgeon, in Medical Charge of H. M. 54th Regiment; John Turkington, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, on Medical Certificate; Lieutenant George Huish, S. A. C. G.; 67 Men, H. M, 54th Regiment, Sick; Mr. White, Hospital Steward; and Mr. Bain, Assistant Apothecary.

Per Brig Trusty, from Halifax:---R. Tremain, Esq. Super Cargo; and A. Davidson, Esq.

Per Maria from London:---Mrs. Anne Rogers; and Mr. Henry Passmore.

From Port Louis:---Major Webber, Bengal Artillery; and Mr. Walter Cock, Mariner.

From Madras:---Mr. J. Cochrane, Barrister; and Lieutenant Brownrigg, H. M. 13th.

DEPARTURES.---November 15th H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, for Bombay.

Do. Brig Sarah, P. Milne, for Rangoon.

17. Ship Lady Flora, J. Pearl, to complete her lading at Saugor.

Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, Lieut. R. Lloyd, for Ramree.

Do. Arab Ship Mustapha, Muller Solo, for Muscat.

19. Ship Thalia, W. H. Bidon, for Rangoon.

Do. Mary, J. Jefferson, for Liverpool.

Do. Schooner Mauritius, A. Ligour, for Isle of France.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.---Camp at Baroda, 29th Nov. at the House of Mr. J. Malone, Conductor of Ordnance, by the Revd. J. Jackson, Mr. William Furnish, Sub-Conductor Commissariat Department, to Miss Elizabeth Herbert, Daughter of the late R. Herbert, Staff Serjeant of Artillery.

Ahmednuggur, at the Kutchery, by the Revd. Ambrose Goode, on Tuesday Nov. 29th Lieut. Richard Bulkley, Adjt. Left Wing 20th Regt. Bombay. N. I. to Sybella Jane, Eldest Daughter of Lieut. General Bell, Madras Establishment.

BIRTHS.---At Colaba, on the 11th Dec. The Lady of Captain Maclean Queen's Royal's, of a Son.

On the 12th Instant, Mrs. J. C. da Gama, of a Son.

DEATHS.---At Asseerghur, on the 29th Inst. of inflammation of the brain, after a short illness of four days, Ensign Richard Phillipps of the 7th Regt. N. I. Eldest Son of Surg. Benjamin Phillipps of this Establishment. A young Officer cut off at the early age of Eighteen, from a world, which, to him had just begun to hold forth its firm promises, from fond relatives, admiring friends, and good expectations.

His abilities and qualifications as a young Officer, were of that order which bid fair to gain him friends and success in the service; and to these were added virtues and a more than usual steadiness of Character, to aid and improve them. He was for his mild, obliging, and gentlemanly manners, beloved and respected in society, and he died sincerely and universally respected by his brother officers.

At Bhoj on the 11th ultimo Robert Martin Esquire, Assistant Surgeon of this establishment; sincerely regretted by his friends and brothers Officers.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.---At Calcutta, on the 16th November, at 1 A. M. Mrs. Wallis of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th November, the Lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D., of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th November, Mrs. A. H. J. Martyr, of a Daughter.

At Ballygunge, on the 17th November Mrs. J. B. Plumb, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d November, at 2 A. M. the Wife of Mr. Joseph Rodrigues, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At the mouth of Aracan River, on board the Hospital Ship David Clark, on the 31st October, Lieutenant Thomas Fraser, of His Majesty's 54th Regiment.

On the Arracan River, on the 2d November, Lieutenant-Colonel William Baker, of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Rungpore, Assam, on the 2d November, Lieutenant W. Fraser, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Arracan, on the 5th November, Mr. Walter, aged 26 years.

On board the Bengal Merchant on the 6th November, at Rangoon, Captain P. B. Husband, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot.

At Calcutta, on the 16th November, at 2 P. M. Mrs. Wallis, the Wife of Mr. William Wallis.

At Calcutta, on the 18th November, the infant Daughter of A. Pereira, Esq.

At Berhampore, on the 19th November, Mrs. Charlotte Ann Tudor.

At Calcutta, on the 20th November, Mr. John Harrison formerly a Branch Pilot of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 52 years.

At the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 22d November, Mr. John Jones, Chief Officer of the Ship Mary, aged 24 years.

At Chittagong, on the 10th November, Mr. Godfrey McAlister, Chief Officer of the Ship Gilmore, aged 24 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 29th of November, JOHN GOLDINGHAM, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to FRANCES INGRAM, eldest Daughter of the *late* MARTIN DALRYMPLE Esq. of *Fordel*.

At Secundrabad, by the Rev. J. BOYS, M. A. Captain GAMAGE, of the Horse Artillery, to Mrs. RUDYERD.

At Bellary, on the 10th Nov. by the Rev. P. STEWARTS Chaplain, the Reverend J. HANDS, Missionary, to Mis. MARIA DALE.

At Belgaum, on the 20th Nov. by the Rev. Mr. J. TAYLOR, Officiating Chaplain, Mr. HENRY DAVID HOWELL, to Miss AMELIA HARMAN.

At Chingleput, on the 24th of Nov. at the house of JOHN PASKE, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. MORRISON. Captain STEWART of the 2d European Regt. to Mrs. BOWNESS.

At Arcot, on the 22d Nov. by the Rev. Mr. SMYTH, Lieutenant CHARLES GEORGE TEMPLE CHAUVEL, to MARIANNA, daughter of the late BARRENT GOMPERTZ, Esq. of Brighton, Sussex.

BIRTH.---At Quilon, on the 21st November, the lady of Captain J. G. Rorison, of the 13th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Wallajahbad, on the 26th November, the Lady of Lieutenant George Brady, 33d Regiment N. I. of a Son.

DEATH.---On Friday the 25th ultimo, at Wescott's Gardens, after a painful and protracted illness which she bore with the most unexampled fortitude and cheerful resignation, Anna Maria, the beloved and affectionate wife of R. Fraser Lewis, Esq.

CALCUTTA.

GOVT. GAZETTE, NOV 24.

The *Burmese*. Since the publication on Monday of the result of the negociations with the Burmese, we have received several communications containing the reports prevalent in October at Ava, and the neighbourhood of Prome. And though derived from the statements of natives, we believe they may be depended upon as authentic.

From the papers before us we learn, that when the King of Ava heard of the fall of Prome, he was perfectly astonished, and raved like a madman, determined to take no farther advice as to his affairs, but act for himself. After about 6 days he came out of his apartments, and first gave orders, to behead Bundoolah's brother, for having fled from Donabew, when his brother was killed. The Chief was beheaded that very day, and a new General was directly appointed in his room, by name *Miourni*, Governor of Pegaun. The King having entertained, from some circumstance or other suspicion against this man, he ordered him also to be beheaded, saying, I will kill those to prevent my other Generals from running away, and keep them at their Posts. He then made his half brother General in Chief, and tried to raise an Army. For this purpose he determined to give a bounty to his soldiers, and melted down a considerable quantity of silver, and gave every man 100 Tickals, Officers in proportion. He likewise promised promotion, and districts, &c. to *all* his Officers, if they behaved faithfully to their country, and conquered the English. This collected all the poor people of the Upper Provinces, and runaways from below, who were in great distress at the moment, and he made, by the reports furnished him, his Army complete to 80,000 men, nearly 30,000 of which were Musketeers, with more than 100 pieces of Artillery, together with Jinjals. He then ordered that 40,000 men should, without the smallest delay, proceed by land, and 40,000 by water, to march by main force on the English, and exterminate them. When these two divisions arrived at the stations of Maloon, Seimbeaghewn, &c. &c. they met the old Commanders who had experienced to their cost the English method of fighting, and had run away. These Officers advised the King's half brother not to act rashly, nor commit himself too suddenly, as the English fired and fought desperately, and it was better to act with judgement against them.

When the first news of intended peace,

reached the Army, every one was quite happy. The Burmese had 2,500 men with muskets at Neanbenzeik—they also had 6000 men, with muskets, in the surrounding jungle—they had also a chain of communication on the river by boats, posted within call of each other, to give alarm and send intelligence to Meeaday. A chain of hurkarahs, (or sentries,) were on the land posted in like manner, and for the same purpose. When the terms of the Treaty arrived, and were laid before the King, he flew into a most violent rage, and instantly sent off orders for the war to be carried on with the most vigorous exertions, demanding why time was lost in talking with the English, and the reasons for it, and the delay. The Kee Woonghee and General laid the blame on *Menghee-ooznah*, whom the King ordered to be put to death—but this was counter-ordered the same day. It is also said that when the Kee Woonghee and Attawoons received the terms, which the English proposed as a basis of Treaty, they "lost their hearts and were downcast"—but were obliged to send the information to Court, or their lives would be forfeited. The Burmese Generals daily receive orders to proceed to fight. The general opinion now in the Burmese ranks, is, that the English were making fools of them in proposing terms. The desertions from the Burmese positions already named, are very great, 50 to 100 a day.

The price of Rice at Meeaday and Maloon, is 2¼ Tickals per basket; Nappee, 1 Tickal per Viss; Salt, 30 Tickals per 100 Viss.

Upon the news of a Treaty and Peace first reaching the King, he ordered the Europeans out of close confinement and placed them in an open Garden of his own but when the particulars arrived, he ordered them again into close confinement.

A Musaulman, lately in the service of the Prince Sarrawuddy, says:—

"I left Prince Sarrawuddy in Themboo, 9 day ago, he was then sick in bed. He had petitioned the King for leave to go to Ava, but was refused. He has no Command and no Army. He is very badly off for money to support himself and his establishment. When the Prince heard of the conference, and that Peace was talked of, he treated their conduct with derision, saying a few months ago when you could have made Peace, nothing but War would do, and now when your legs are cut, and your wings are clipt, the English will take your money, and then conquer your Country.

"The Queen and her faction are still for War—she has offered all her jewels for the purpose of raising men. In Maloon there are 10,000 men under Prince Thaneaboo, and in the neighbourhood of Meaday there are 40,000. It was reported that the Prince of Tonghoo was dead."

EUROPE.

A knife was, one day last week, discovered in a wall of the ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery; the blade, which was encased with rust, was of a different shape from those now in use, and on the haft was inscribed, in German language and characters, the following legend:—*All es eitel in der welt*—"All this world is Vanity."

THE TIMES, JULY 23.

SUPERSTITION.—In the village of Bournel, in the department of Lot and Garonne (France), there lived a woman of the name of Petit, whose husband and son died suddenly, and whose mother had been for many years afflicted with palsy, and also a woman of the name of Tonnadere and her mother, and the former of these two had been afflicted with an inward complaint. In the same village there lived an old woman, very poor and very miserable, who had the reputation of being a sorceress. All the four first mentioned used frequently to talk over their misfortunes, and all attributed them to the sorcceress. They agreed to seize her and punish her, and on Sunday, December 12, 1824, proceeded to excute their plan. They seized her on the high road, beat her with sticks, and then dragged her to one of their houses. Here, after endeavouring in vain to make her release them from her enchantment, and in spite of her protestations, they proceeded to burn her. They tied her hands, and actually placed her on the fire, but her dreadful cries alarmed them, and they allowed her to escape with life. She was cured after two months' severe suffering; and two of the women were lately condemned for this crime to be exposed in the pillory, and to be imprisoned for five years—*French paper.*

GUILDHALL, TAUNTON.—A JOKE.—William Goodman was lately summoned to answer the complaint of Abraham Whitwham. The defendant was charged with fraudulently obtaining a hat from the complainant (who is a hatter in this town), by pretending that he had been authorized by one Wilcox, a public an, to apply to Whitwham for it, and that Wilcox would pay him. It appeared, however, that Wilcox had said to Goodman (after remarking on the badness of his hat), "Go to Mr. Whitwham, and get yourself a hat, and say, I'll pay for it." Goodman accordingly procured from complainant a cheap hat which he showed to Wilcox, who objected to it as not sufficiently good, and ordered Goodman to get himself a better hat and say "I'll pay for it." The defendant then went for a better hat and obtained it on Wilcox's credit. Wilcox, who was present, explained to the bench that he did not mean to promise to pay for Goodman's hat, he meant only that the latter should on procuring the hat, *say*, "I'll pay it." The Magistrates dismissed the charge against Goodman, and recommend Wilcox to pay for the hat, which his joke had rendered him undoubtedly liable to do, both in law and in justice.

THE ARMY.—Yesterday orders were forwarded to the 10th Hussars to march from Bristol to Exeter. The 17th Lancers to proceed from Regent's Park to Brighton. The 8th Hussars are to change their station from Windsor to Hounslow. The 7th Hussars are ordered from Hounslow to York.

MAVROCORDATO.---Letters from Trieste, of July 4, say that COLOCOTRONI, who has made himself master of all the military and civil powers of Greece, has caused Prince MAVROCORDATO, the friend of Lord BYRON, to be beheaded.---*Journal des Debats.*

EGYPT.---A French officer of distinction is said to have entered into a treaty with the Austrian Government, in the name of the Pacha of Egypt, in order to purchase thirteen men of war now lying at Venice. For three of them the bargain has been concluded, and a negociation is going on for the sale of the remainder.---*Courier Francais.*

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE HEAT OF THE SEASON—On Tuesday, about the hour of one o'clock, as a man in the employment of Mr. Abercrombie, a respectable sail-maker of Waping, was returning from Poplar, where he had been executing some business for his master, he was seized with a sudden faintness, and fell abruptly on the pavement. The spectators, naturally alarmed by the circumstance, had him placed on a truck, and immediately sent for Mr. Jackson, a surgeon, residing at Wapping-wall, who at once obeyed the call, and rendered his unfortunate patient every assistance that skill and humanity could suggest. We regret to add, however, that all his efforts were unavailing, and that the object of his attention is now no more. Mr. Jackson is of opinion that a *coup de soleil*, owing to the intense heat of the weather, an unusual circumstance in this country, led to the fatal catastrophe.

The thermometer stood yesterday in the shade at 89 degrees, and in the sun considerably above 100; in one spot in this vicinity at 130—*Bath Chronicle*, July 20.

The number of horses that died in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather on Monday and Tuesday is supposed to be greater than at any former period. On the road from London to Birmingham there is scarcely a coach-proprietor or post-master who has not lost some, and many of them have lost four or five.

PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

The following notice from the Russian Consulate, dated July 21, 1825, appeared yesterday at Lloyd's:—

"The undersigned Consul-General of the Empire of Russia in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being authorized by his Government to notify the measures adopted for the preservation of public health, loses no time in making them known to all whom it may concern, by the following translation:—

"'The Imperial Government of Russia has been informed that part of the crew of the Swedish brig *Fortuna*, Captain Backling,

have died from the effect of the plague, which has manifested itself there.'

"In consequence of that information, the the Minister of the Home Department has taken necessary measures, in order that the most rigorous precaution should be observed, not only in regard to the said Swedish vessel, but also with all vessels in general that may arrive into the ports or harbours of Russia, from Egypt; such vessels will no otherwise be admitted, but on exhibiting the clear and unquestionable evidence of their having performed a full quarantine of purification at Christiansand, or at Kensoe; and that all and every communication with such vessels should be remote, and the questions ought to be directed them strictly in conformity with the quarantine rules.

"If vessels coming from Egypt should even produce the abovementioned evidence or documents, it is, nevertheless, ordered not to admit them, but after their having performed the 12 days of precaution, and after all their crews and passengers have passed the examination by the medical officers.

"A. De Dubatschefsky.

"To John Bennett, Esq. Secretary at Lloyd's."

Attempt at Murder in France.

The following case came on a few days ago at the Assizes at Tours. A milliner, named Dureau, who resided at Tours, wishing to dispose of her business, was waited upon by a painter and glazier, named *Pellerin*, who pretended that he was authorised by two young ladies to treat for it. After several interviews, in which the terms were agreed upon, but without the names of the parties being declared, he came on the evening of the 28th of March to the house of Miss Dureau, and informed her that the young ladies would be there presently to pay the purchase money, and prepare to take possession. The evening passed on, but Pellerin contrived, with one excuse or other, to account for the non-appearance of the purchasers, until nearly midnight, when Miss Dureau, becoming uneasy, requested him to retire, and got up herself to conduct him to the door; but just as she was about to open it, Pellerin threw himself upon her, put his hands into her mouth to prevent her crying out, and, having forced her to the ground, dragged her to the counter, where he grasped her throat with the intention of strangling her, jumped upon her body, and beat her head repeatedly on the floor. The blood flowed copiously from the nose and mouth of the victim, and made Pellerin believe that she was unable to call out for help. In order to make sure work, however, he drew a knife from his pocket, and attempted to cut her throat. At this moment a profuse hemorrhage took place from the mouth, and the stream of blood made the wretch believe that he had effectually cut her throat, when, in fact, he had only very slightly wounded it. By an inspiration of Providence, Miss Dureau had presence of mind to keep in her breath, and thus deceive the assassin. She received the blow of the knife without the least motion, and Pellerin, when he put his hand upon the wound and withdrew it covered with blood, had little doubt from this circumstance, and her inanimate appearance, that she was dead. Under this impression he returned to the sitting-room, and proceeded to ransack the cupboards. By the reflection of the light Dureau could see that she was unobserved by Pellerin. Suddenly assuming resolution, although she had scarcely any strength left, and her head was in a lake of blood, she crawled to the side door of the shop, which opened into the passage leading to the staircase, passed through it, shut the door gently, and finding the key in it, turned it upon her assailant. She then crept up stairs to the front room on the first floor, and locked hereself in. With much difficulty she succeeded in placing herself at the window, with the intention of calling for a succour, but her strength failed her. The window, being open her groans were heard at about one o'clock in the morning by a M. B—, who was passing. He addressed her, and after some time heard from her what had happened, and that Pellerin was still in the house. M. B. fetched the police and entered the shop, where the wretch was found and effectually secured. On his trial he maintained the greatest *sang froid*, and heard sentence of death pronounced without displaying the slightest emotion. Miss Dureau has happily recovered. We hardly need add, that the story told by Pellerin about the two young ladies was fictious.

Execution at Pernambuco.

The Editor of the *Philadelphia Freeman's Journal* has received letters from Pernambuco to the 27th of April. An account given below will be read with great interest. The details concern the execution of Mr. Rogers, with whom many of the citizens of New York and Philadelphia were acquainted:—

You may remember in one of my letters I mentioned an American, by the name of James Rogers, of New York, who I expected would lose his life for taking an active part with the Revolutionists, and was condemned to death, and recommended to the mercy of the Emperor Joao Pedro the First. The Emperor's answer arrived on the 2d April, ordering that all that were condemned should be executed as soon as possible. This sealed the fate of this noble young man, and two of his companions. The 12th inst, at eight o'clock a. m. was the time appointed for the execution of the three. This inhuman proceeding occasioned great distress to all the Americans in the place. His friends visited him on the 11th inst. He was calm, pleasant, talked on lively subjects—made remarks on people passing in the street: he counted the time he had yet to live; it was 22 hours; he said, "it is a very short time; when it comes I will die contented; I and my companions die in a glorious cause. We do not die for murdering our fellow—creatures; it is for holding a different opinion with the Emperor; in that opinion I die."

On the next morning, I went to see the execution. They passed within a few yards of me; they were dressed in white gowns, and unbound. Rogers walked with his arms folded, and his head raised extremely high, as if proud of the glorious cause he was going to die for; they arrived at the place of execution about half-past seven o'clock and held a long conversation with the Priests. At eight o'clock, they walked towards their seats. Rogers took the middle chair, Nicolou on the right hand of him, and Le Mont on the left. After sitting a few minutes, they rose, Nicolou began, and made a long and loud speech; Rogers followed, and then Le Mont. While one was speaking, the others bowed their heads to affirm the truth of what was said; their speeches occupied about half an hour. They then took their seats. Several times they arose, and pushed their chairs into the sand to make them stand firm. The executioner then tied their wrists and ancles with a small cord, and drew caps over their eyes. Nicolou and Rogers drew them back, and sat watching the motions of the soldiers. Twenty-four were called out, loaded their guns, and were going to fire, when Rogers cried on, "stop," and requested the Captain to order his soldiers nearer. They halted within half the former distance, say thirty yards. He then gave the signal to fire; the drop of his handkerchief was the signal. They all fired and Nicolou fell. The sight was dreadful—Rogers sprang upon his feet, cried out for GOD's sake to kill him quick, and taking hold of his gown, he held it up and showed the multitude the bullet holes through it. Le Mont kept his seat; they fired the second round—Rogers fell, and Le Mont directly afterwards. The soldiers then ran up to the bodies and discharged their round into them.

Their speeches were never published. They related principally to their love of freedom, advising the Pernambucans to try their endeavours once more, and conjuring them to be aware of the Emperor.

The day preceding the execution, the American captains were advised by the American Consul not to hoist their colours half mast, on account of Rogers, it being against the laws of the country. The American Captains acted contrary to those orders, and the next morning hoisted them. During their absence to see the execution, the officers and sailors belonging to a man of war lying in this harbour, went on board and cut them down. The same day an American ship called the Commodore Perry, arrived off the port with her colours at the mast head; the same rascals went on board of her, and ordered them down, thus throwing no little *disgrace on the American flag*. English colours half mast, also were cut down. The Patriots who are absent, are all condemned to death.—*Boston Statesman.*

Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 25.

"A gentleman of Cambridge, who is skilled in the science of Experimental Chemistry, and a law of Mechanism, has lately brought to perfection a Timekeepeer, so simple in its construction that its entire movement consists of only one common wheel and a lever, which act by a chemical process, may be applied as necessity may require. This ingominious price of Mechanism will neither require the operation of winding or cleaning."

French Papers.

[from the moniteur of tuesday, july 19.]

Non-Official Part.

We have just learnt the deposition of Kostrib Pacha, the High Admiral of the Porte. This order is founded on the blameable conduct of the Captain Pacha since he left the Port of Constantinople, and on the great injury which he has

caused to the Porte by his foolish and imprudent conduct.

It had been already observed, before the opening of the campaign, that the credit of the Captain Pacha had declined, and that the Sultan was displeased with him on account of the result of the campaign of 1824. In consequence, there was a talk of his being removed last winter. The partisans and agents of Mahomet Ali, at Constantinople, had not failed to acquaint the Sultan with all the complaints of Ibrahim Pacha against the High Admiral, and had been favourably listened to. A resolution had already been taken to confide the command of the Turkish Fleet to Ibrahim Pacha, when it was considered, and the Sultan was induced to refer to the Divan the question, whether such great powers should be given to the son of the Viceroy of Egypt. There were long debates on this subject in an extraordinary meeting of the Divan, which at length decided that Ibrahim Pacha could not be entrusted with the supreme command, which belonged, by right, to the High Admiral of the Porte. The Sultan, yielding to the representations made to him, confirmed the opinion of the Divan, and, notwithstanding his repugnance, again confided to Kostrib Pacha the direction of the naval operations. But it was easy to foresee, as was stated at the time, that Kostrib would not maintain himself in his post unless he should gain victories and fulfill the object of his mission.

The Captain Pacha is now reproached with having taken his measures very ill; with having, out of jealousy of Ibrahim Pacha, slackened all the preparations for the equipment of his fleet, and removed several very skilful naval officers; with having at first avoided Admiral Sachtury, whom he might easily have beaten at Mitylene; having sacrificed several vessels, which he might have saved; and taken very bad measures in proceeding to Candia.

The Sultan was much indisposed against him on learning the destruction of several of his vessels by the Greek fire-ships, and the capture of some others. It was generally affirmed at Constantinople, that his force was reduced to one half. What seems to confirm all the accounts in circulation respecting his fleet, is, that the Captain Pacha having taken refuge in Suda, does not dare to leave it again, and that he pretends it is impossible for him to afford effectual aid to Redschid Pacha. As for Ibrahim, it is certain that he has declared, in the last report sent to Constantinople, that he had no need of the assistance of the Captain Pacha, and that the Egyptian fleet was sufficient for him. He wishes by this to put an end to all disputes about the chief Command which the High Admiral claims.

It is affirmed that Kostrib Pacha has been summoned to Constantinople, to give an account of his conduct, and that his property has been provisionally sequestrated. This measure is a bad omen for him, and seems to announce that he will soon come to a tragical end. The report is that the Pacha of Scio is appointed Captain Pacha.

[FROM THE ETOILE, DATED WEDNESDAY JULY 20.]

PARIS, JULY 19.—A journal is mistaken in saying that six persons have lately died of the plague in the Lazzaretto of Marseilles.

Since the arrival of the Heureuse Sabine and the Cinq Sœurs, from Alexandria, which was on the 30th June last, there have been only two sailors patients in that establishment. One who appears really to have the plague is going on in the most satisfactory manner. His recovery is expected to take place shortly. Hitherto no local marks of pestilential affection are observed in the other, whose condition, however, is not so satisfactory.

All the Officers of the Lazzaretto continue to enjoy good health.

NORMANDY, FRANCE, JULY 9, 1825.

Missions, although they still continue to be of infinite use for fitting the minds of men (by the means of the the sermon—the forte of the Priests) for the things that are to be, are nevertheless not of that major importance they were at first. Part of the effect to be produced is already gained, and another step is now taken towards *le denouement de la Piece*—we are rapidly advancing towards the third act of the Political Drama that has, under the influence of the Church, been getting up for these last seven years. To co-operate in the work, the Evening Paper, *L' Etoile*, the Star, the organ of Jesuitism and Absolutism, was got up—it was intended to oppose and counterbalance the effect produced on the public by the free press—to get it into more extensive sale, it is printed just before the mails leave Paris—so that it gives the earliest news in the provinces. In this Paper, under the specious appearance of love to the Bourbons and religion, good morals and legitimacy, the true political end of the paper may be perceived, i. e. *Theocratic*. This end, so anxiously looked forward to by all good Jesuits, was for a long time so distantly hinted at in the *Etoile*, that until its language at the *chute* of Chateaubriand, shewed it in its true colours, many supposed it to be merely a violent Ministerial Paper. Since that time it has been gradually and progressively more open in its doctrines, and now stands forth as the firm champion of Jesuitical doctrines!!! Some of its latter articles merit attention; they must be considered not as the effusions of the Editors of the Paper, but as the sentiments of the party. Papacy, in its full extent, is strenuously argued for, in the most dictatorial manner: the tone made use of is strong and virulent; every thing that agrees with Theocratic opinions, is extolled and pointed out as the way of righteousness. Any thing that does not concord with them, is depicted in declamatory language, as sinister, wicked, contrary to social order, legitimacy, and religion. Alarm has lately been taken for the morals of the public, on account of the quantity of books, which are designated as "immoral works," in circulation in France, to the amount of several millions of volumes. This looks well—is specious—but they spoil all by giving a list of these immoral writers, among whom we find the first talents and learning—the first writers of France since the time of Louis XIV. to the present day—do they preach up immorality, or maxims tending to corrupt society? No, but the talk about freedom—of thought, discussion and action—religious and political freedom. The Jesuitical "Stumbling Block." These works drew forth a long-winded heterogeneous article from the Vicomte de Bonald, Pair de France (whom the *Etoile*, in recommending his writings, pompously announces as "Un de plus célèbres publicistes du jour,") in which he advances, with great penetration, that as France has no need of such immense quantities of immoral books, it is to be believed that they are commanded by Secret Societies, and adds, it is not impossible but what they may have some connexion with the Bible Societies—"Les Societiès Bibliques."—Mark the Jesuit, judge of his correctness concerning immoral writers, when he classes the Bible Societies with them, and hints, *en passant*, and as an understood probability, that they are concerned with the Secret Societies—an old hobby-horse of the Absolutists. He next, with equal discrimination, represents the struggle of the Greeks, unassisted by any European Power, "as Providence abadoning the Greeks to their own efforts, for the purpose of leaving to the Christian religion the honour of this incomparable defence." So here we learn, that between the Greeks and Turks, the struggle is for Christianity against Mahometanism, and not for freedom against despotism. Is this written from conviction, or to serve party views? The conclusion of the paragraph will help us to form a correct opinion. "Thus at the same time, an event worthy of remark, two great experiments are carrying on in the moral world—one in the East, of the force of Christianism against Islamism—the other in Ireland, of the force of Catholicism against Protestantism!!!" Here we see the spirit of misrepresentation shew itself fully—the plan of converting and torturing every circumstance to their own ends—and of extorting from every writing matter of proof, shewing the usefulness of their own favourite doctrines. Thus they plausibly let fall, as if par accident, that if the "Greeks had not separated themselves by their schism from the *Church and the Pope*, they would not have undergone 400 years of slavery, and be now fighting for their independence." So according to them the Turks conquered Greece because the Greeks were Sectarians!—But enough of quotations, although, as the Duke de Choiseul says, it is in their writings and doctrines they must be attacked. "Ce n'est que dans leurs écrits et dans leurs doctrines qu'il faut attaquer les Jesuites."—What are all these fears elicited by the circulation of these immoral works? What are facts and events misrepresented for? Are they for fear of the morals of the people? No; Are they for fear the people should there see the mummeries of old Mother Papist Church talked of as excrescences grown on the Christian Religion? Yes, that is part of the motive. The dread of reform is another—reform they stigmatise "as wishing, under the specious exterior of public good, to undermine the Christian Religion"—(Protestants, &c. are scarcely allowed to be Christians) Knowing, well enough, that if the people cannot be accustomed to pay a blind obedience in religious matters, when the conscience must receive as law what the mind cannot believe—they can never be brought to pay a proper deference to every political Order which it may be thought expedient to enact, and that the spirit of disquisition and inquiry will naturally extend from religious matters to earthly affairs. This is why the Altar and the Throne are always coupled together—the Crown encircled with the Rosary—the Altar taking precedency of the Crown; because, as they themselves say, "L'esprit du Protestanisme est incompatible avec la veritable Royauté." That is, true Monarchy can only exist by the help of the Catholic Religion, and must fall when the people profess Protestantism. But what do they call true Monarchy? They affirm that "England is a *Republic*—that English Monarchy expired under the axe of the executioners of Charles the First; and that those who take it to be a Monar-

thy are misled, because in that native land of political fiction there exists *a man called the King*—the greatest of all modern deceptions!" This is sufficient—the King of England is only a phantom of royalty in their eyes---and Monarchy, as they wish for it, is the will and pleasure of one man directed by Jesuit.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.]

PARIS, JULY 18.—The evidence of M. L'Abbé Liautard, having convicted the Jesuits, they have replied by a distinction worthy of the School of Escobar—"there are two modes of existing." says the *Drapeau Blanc*, "which must be distinguished." There it avows that the payments of Jesuitism are united, that they are animated with the spirit of their sect—that they endeavour to make proselytes among the Clergy, and among the men of the world. "We admit even" says the *Drapeau* "that the Jesuits wish to re-construct their temple; that on the borders of the river of Babylon they regret the Banks of the Jordan." Is this temple, the Theocratic Government—the infallible dominion of the Church of Rome? Are the banks of the Jordan meant for those of the Tiber, where they celebrated, at a time now passed, the eve of St. Bartholomew, and where they excommunicated Henry IV.? Are the borders of the Tagus, in the good times of the Inquision; are they the banks of the Seine at the time of the League, of the destruction of Port Royal, of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes? The *Drapeau* asks why the Jesuits should not be encouraged? The Parliaments have answered this, and history justifies their language. Our own daily experience confirms this. Here is an example. A Correspondent writes as follows:—"We have just had, at M——, a mission which has borne good fruit. After the customary ceremonies the Missionaries resolved to close with an *auto da fe*, of a new sort. A pastry-cook of this parish, who had been about twenty years married, as it appears, an intrigue with a washerwoman of his neighbourhood, which nobody suspected. This lady had made her lover a present of a pair of pantaloons, a waistcoat, and a cravat. How the Missionaries learnt all these details? know not, but perhaps at the Confessional, as both the sinners confessed to the Missionaries. On the evening of their departure, five of these gentlemen, including the *Curè*, went to the pastrycook's, and in his presence, the presence of his wife, of the washerwoman, and two witnesses, they caused the adulterous garments to be brought to them, and reduced them to ashes, as an expiatory offering. This could not be kept a secret, and the whole family have been exposed to public ridicule, and an adventure, hitherto unknown has become the subject of every conversation. Every body asks, why these apostles, who should have covered failings with the robe of charity, forgot the words of their master—'Woe to him by whom sin comes, and better were it for him that he had never been born.' In another case the zeal of the missionaries had a different tendency; a double marriage, which the Catholic Priest would not celebrate, was celebrated at a Protestant Church. Mr. B—— had in vain obtained dispensations of the Pope to marry a young Protestant Lady, the Archbishop added the condition that the husband should take an oath never to enter a Protestant Church. Mr. B—— did what Mr. L—— had also just done, who has married a Protestant. Before the marriage, the latter went to the Curè of St. Dominique, in order to regulate the ceremony. 'Mr. L——,' (said the Cure), I will marry you but on condition that you take an oath never to enter a Protestant Church.' Not liking this, he went to the Curè of St. Pierre, who said he was willing to perform the ceremony, but Mr. L—— not belonging to his parish, he was afraid of offending the Curè of St. Dominique. Mr. L—— again applied to the latter, who declared that he alone would marry Mr. L——, and only on the condition he had mentioned. The next day he went to the Protestant Church, and was married without the Minister exacting of his wife that she should never enter a Catholic Church. These two circumstances occurred in a large town in the South of France. Here is another fact, of the truth of which we are assured. On Sunday, June 12th. Mr. B. Curè of the Parish of S——, Canton of Blois, in the department of Loiret-Cher, after having read from the pulpit a Mandament of the Bishop, prescribing prayers on account of the Coronation, added—'My dear Brethern, as Charles X. is not a Christian; as he will maintain the Charter, which is contrary to religion, we ought not to pray for him any more than for Louis XVIII. who established the Charter, both are damned. Those who are of my opinion get up.' Immediately two-thirds of all who were present rose. The Adjoint, who was present, told the Curè that his conduct was highly wrong, and an incitement to revolt. This officer drew up a *proces verbal*, which was sent to the *Procureur du Roi*, who transmitted it to the Bishop, who suspended the Curè. Here the matter rests.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, dated June 1, 1825:—

"You are no doubt aware of the efforts that have been making at Rome, for some time back, to re-establish the influence of the Papal Government over the other Catholic countries of Europe, and again bring into play a crowd of antiquated and forgotten pretensions. There are of course, not wanting here certain writers who make themselves the apologist of these pretensions, and, I regret to say, that their number has been increased by the recent accession of the celebrated antiquarian M. Charles Fea, well known for his learned researches upon Ancient Rome. He has just published two brochures, which are calculated, from the principles put forward in them, to fix the attention of all Europe, and particularly of Catholic France. The first of these publications is intitled, *Reflessioni storicho-politiche sopra la rechiesta del ministro dell Interno de Parigi ac Vescovi e Arcivescovi della Francia di far insegnare, nei loro seminarii le IV. proposizione dell' Assemblea del Clero Gallicano, nel* 1682—*Roma*, 1825, *dell Avocato D. C. Fea*—The second is intitled, *Ultimatum per il Dominio indiretto, della Santa Fede Apostolica sul temporale de Sovrani Conclusioni dell Avocato D. Carlo Fea—Roma*, 1825.—The titles of these two publications show what their tendency is. In the first M. Fea not only rejects the four propositions of the Gallican Church, but condemns them as heretical. He seeks particularly to prove that Louis XIV., his successors, and the French Clergy, have never endeavoured to maintain these propositions, and that Bossuet, the author of them, would have willingly retraced them, could he have done it without appearing inconsistent with himself. In fine, that Louis XIV. had formally promised Pope Innocent XII. not to insist upon the execution of these propositions, which assertions he endeavours to prove by a letter of that Monarch, dated 14th Sept., 1693.—The second Brochure is a supplement to those already published by the Dominican Father Anfossi (*Maestro del Sacro Palazzo*), in favour of the direct dominion of St. Peter's Chair, and the preposterous pretensions of Gregory VII. M. Fea announces his opinions, which are in perfect accordance with the views of the Papal Court, in a very undisguised and even violent manner. But we think, in doing so, he has done more harm than good to the cause he wishes to support, for such pretensions, at the present, must open the eyes of the most hoodwinked; and even those who are not inimical to these doctrines are not, however, desirous of having them thus exposed to public view. Rome at this moment presents a most dull and dissatisfied aspect. The higher Members of the Clergy are discontented because they are obliged to repair to the churches on foot. The Priests are annoyed by the awkward and clumsy costume they are forced to wear, and the Monks and Nuns are any-thing but satisfied with the rigorous observance of their rules and orders, to which they are kept. The Nobles murmur at being deprived of the theatres and other public amusements, now prohibited. The tradesmen, hotelkeepers, &c. are bewailing the absence of the foreigners, who have all fled. The artists complain of the museums being shut to them on Sundays and festivals, and of the cessation of orders for their productions. In fine, all classes feel bitterly the difference between the dead calm which reigns at present, and the bustle and animation they were accustomed to under Gonsalvi. The Inquisition produces distrust and hypocrisy, beggary and filth meet you at every turn, and the sombre silence or mistrustful laconicism of all you meet gives to Rome the appearance of an immense Convent of Jesuits. The impoverishment of the provinces makes itself felt in the capital, though the latter enjoys such great privileges since the organization of 1824. An Ecclesiastical Journal has been started here. The articles are of little interest, unless as showing the policy of the present Pope. The Academy Tiberini has just run a great risk of being suppressed, as being the work of the French.

A letter from Barcelona, of the 12th, states that the French squadron in that quarter has been augmented, and that their orders are not only to protect their own merchant ships, but to oppose any landing that may be attempted by the enemy. The importation of foreign wheat has been so great, that the *quartera*, which a month back cost 17s. 6d, is now sold for 10s. Madame Perena, the wife of M. Pe-

rena, Governor of Taragona under the Constitution, has been arrested; her crime is having received a letter from her husband, who is in Gibraltar. To give you some idea of the kind of Generals we have in Spain at present, take the following specimen:—General Chambo can neither read, nor write, but when he has occasion to sign a paper he makes use of a seal, upon which his name is engraven. A few days back a person brought him a certificate to sign, and the General put his seal to it, but the letters were the wrong way, he having turned it upside down. This being observed to him—he again took the seal, and stamped his signature correctly so that the document exists with the two signatures.

The wife of Gen. Lavalette is still in a private mad-house in Mount Martre. Her malady is of the melancholy kind, and she amuses herself with tearing her dresses in long narrow slip accompanying the action with a corresponding hissing sound. Her only paroxysms are when she beholds her husband; her conduct is then outrageous. She is about forty-five years of age and every means have been used for her recovery but without effect.

Sparring at the Fives' Court.

Harry Holt took his benefit at the Fives' Court yesterday, and we think never saw it more crowded. As soon as the door was opened the crowd began to rush in, and continued to increase till there was scarce room to stir. The gallery and private room were equally thronged, and at last many were glad to escape from the suffocating pressure, and once more breathe the fresh air, without witnessing the sports.

The principal attraction was the promised appearance of the combatants from Warwick, all of whom showed on this occasion. Ward looked extremely well, and did not exhibit a single mark of punishment—he freely acknowledged, however, that in the ninth round of the fight he was so dead beat by the heat of the sun, that he could scarce lift his hand, when Cannon, who was still more exhausted, stood at his mercy. His condition was such, however, that when placed on his second's knee he immediately recovered. Cannon shewed marks of heavy blows on both eyes, and the left eye still continues much swollen. He said that his punishment was comparatively trifling, and it was a perfect mystery to him how he had been beaten so easily. He could scarce believe himself awake when he found that he had really lost the battle. He could only attribute his loss to the overwhelming heat of the atmosphere.

Cannon need not express much surprise at his defeat, for there were not less than 60 persons who had made no exertion whatever, almost gasping for want of breath at the same moment, and several of these were actually carried off the ground for medical aid. Some who yesterday shewed at the Court had not yet recovered from the effects of the weather.

Curtis was as fresh as ever, and only shewed a slight cut on his lip; and Warren had completely recovered from his punishment. The cut on his cheek and a black eye were the only prominent marks of Dick's handy work which were visible. He said he was now perfectly satisfied that he had no chance with Dick, and would not again trouble him with a challenge.

The sparring exhibitions were excellent and numerous, and were as follow:—Lennox and Gadzee, the Sailor Boy and Young Josh, Goodwin and Reidie, J. Belasco and Wapping Bill, Scroggins and Deaf Davis, Burk and Donahoo, Gaynor and Ned Neal, Spencer and the Rumford Baker, Barney Aaron and Redman, Young Dutch Sam and Jack O'Donnell, and, as a wind-up, Jem Ward and Harry Holt.

The Prize Belt.—Upon Ward and Holt mounting the stage, Tom Oliver appeared with a belt, which Holt had prepared to present to Ward, as a memorial of his late victory. It was edged, with tiger skin, and consisted of the colours of Ward and Cannon (blue and crimson), the one above the other. The middle was confined by a large steel clasp, on the front of which was an embossed shield, bearing the following inscription:—"This belt was presented to James Ward at the Fives' Court, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, on the 22d of July, 1825, in memory of his conquest of Thomas Cannon at Slankfield-park, Warwickshire, on the 19th of July, in the same year, which battle, at the time of presentation, entitles him to the high and distinguished appellation of 'The British Champion.'"

Oliver buckled on this honorary token of victory, and in a moment the Court rang with repeated plaudits, especially from the *East Enders*.

Harry Holt then stepped forward and said that he had great pride, as a brother pugilist, in paying this compliment to a brave and deserving man [applause.]

Jem Ward then advanced and laconically said, "I have won it, and I means to keep it" [loud laughter.]

We by no means object to Ward's receiving this Belt, and highly approve of the feeling which induced Holt to present it to him; but we by no means agree that the possession of it entitles him to the rank of Champion, and more especially as he previously declared he did not intend to fight for a twelve-month, except he was challenged by Cannon, to whom he would not refuse the favour. If Ward means to aspire to the rank of Champion, he must be ready to fight, when called upon; and if he refuses he resigns his honorary distinction. The Championship is not a sinecure, and those who win the rank must fight for it, or resign it.

Cannon declared that he should very much wish to fight Ward again; but his *blunt was told out*, having lost 400*l.* by his own defeat. He appeared exceedingly depressed in spirits, and the more especially, as he said he feared he had lost the favour of his backer. He had, however, done his best—man could do no more; and he must submit to his fate. If two men fought, one must lose, and it had fallen to his lot to be the loser this time.

Curtis and Barney Aaron.

Barney Aaron, at the conclusion of his set-to, said, his friends were ready to back him against Dick Curtis, for 100l.; to fight within 20 miles of Birmingham.

Curtis immediately mounted the stage, and said he would fight Barney in any part of the world for 200l.

Barney expressed his thankfulness; but his friends would not back him for more than one hundred, and he was grateful for that.

Curtis at last said, if his friends were agreeable, he would fight him for a hundred at the istance named [cheers].

The Rumford Baker said, he was ready with fifty, to fight Miller, the Scotch Champion, at his own time.

Spring, Langan, and *big* Brown, were expected, but did not make their appearance. We understand that when Spring challenged Ward for one thousand pounds, the backers of the latter said they were ready to make the match, upon the condition that Spring entered the ring not more than 13 stone weight. We apprehend Spring could not safely reduce himself so low.

Ward stated, that on weighing after the fight on Tuesday, his weight was but 12st. 2lbs.; Cannon acknowledged to 12st. 8lbs., but it should be recollected he is ten years older than Ward, and youth and freshness upon such a day was sure to have the pull. All who saw the battle, however, must acknowledge there was not much to spare on Ward's side.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Commons, Tuesday, July 5.

Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition from Mr. Bishop Burnett, of the Cape of Good Hope, complaining of the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset, as Governor of that settlement. The contents of the petition were as follows:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of Bishop Burnett, of the Cape of Good Hope, Gentleman, most respectfully.

Showeth—That your Petitioner having presented sundry grievances to your honourable house, inculpating the conduct of his Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and that his Excellency's return to this country to repel your petitioner's charges at the next session of Parliament appearing to be the probable consequences of the discussion thereon, your petitioner humbly submits to your honourable house that he should, in justice, be permitted to avail himself of the interval in collecting his evidence at the Cape for substantiating the accusations he has advanced.

Your petitioner, well aware that in promoting this inquiry, he is opposing himself to the concentrated force of a gigantic power, has no security but in the justice and sympathy of your honourable house; and as he has no hesitation in declaring, that with the collection of his evidence, thus facilitated, he can not only prove the charges already adduced, but others also of equal magnitude, he trusts that your honourable house, in its paramount disposition to further the first end of its high calling, will perceive the necessity of allowing your petitioner, the accuser, to approach the bar of your honourable house upon equal terms with Lord Charles Somerset, the accused.

Your petitioner begs farther to present, that as the unwarrantable violence of his deportation from the Cape was a virtual inhibition to the security of evidence of any kind, even to the proof of his banishment, your honourable house will not permit your petitioner to appear before it disqualified by injustice to bring home charges of oppression and persecution.

Your petitioner's private affairs—if he may presume to offer so inconsequential a motive for consideration to your honourable house—imperatively demand his presence at the Cape,

appellant, as he is, in nine causes before the full Court of Justice, each involving very important issues to himself and his brother colonists, and the fiat of his competence or beggary hanging upon their decision.

Your petitioner respectfully adds, that he should have manifested less zeal in vindication of his violated rights as a British subject, as a man, and as a gentleman, but for an impeachment of his veracity, and a direct charge of conspiracy brought against him by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Your petitioner is from hence solemnly determined to prove his charges to the world, even should his Excellency Lord Charles Somerset not avail himself of the permission to return, granted by His Majesty's Government, contrary to a most affronting implication of Earl Bathurst, that your petitioner's importunity to the Colonial Department resulted from his apprehension of strict investigation into his complaints.

Your petitioner therefore prays, that your honourable house will, with reference to the premises, adopt such measures for his immediate return to the Cape of Good Hope as the magnitude of the occasion implies, and the wisdom of your honourable house may deem proper; and your petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) B. BURNETT.

Mr. Hume said, that it would be necessary that means should be afforded to Mr. Burnett, by Government, of returning to the Cape.

Mr. Canning said that it was impossible for Government to afford pecuniary aid to all persons who might choose to prefer charges against public officers.

Mr. Hume said, that the right hon. gentleman misunderstood his object. Mr. Burnett had been banished from the Cape of Good Hope by Lord Charles Somerset; and it was necessary to him that he should return there to obtain evidence in support of his petition. He (Mr. Hume) wished to know if he would be permitted to do so?

Mr. W. Horton said, that it would be first necessary for the petitioner to show that he really had cause for proceeding again to the Cape, notwithstanding his sentence.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition from George Gray, a burgess of Newbury, complaining of abuses in the management of that borough. The hon. and learned gentleman also presented a petition from a person named Nicholas Leighty, complaining of misconduct in certain magistrates, but the discussion which took place upon it was in so low a tone, as not to reach the gallery.

Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Canning said, that he had come down to the house in order to answer certain questions put on a preceding evening by an hon. member, the hon. member for Taunton (Mr. Baring), whom he did not now see in his place. The hon. member for Taunton had remarked, that an individual of great respectability, accredited to this country by the state of Buenos Ayres, had not been presented at the last levee; and from that fact, the hon. member drew an inference which was not necessarily consequent—to wit, that some interference had been used by foreign powers to prevent that gentleman's being so received. This suggestion he (Mr. Canning) desired to say was a supposition wholly void of foundation. No attempt had ever been made on the part of any foreign state to regulate, in the slightest degree, the conduct of this country towards any of the states of South America; nor, if such an attempt had been made, would there have been the least chance of its being successful. For the reason why the individual in question had not been presented, the fact was this---that although he appeared in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, yet he had no regular credentials. The state of Buenos Ayres had sent this gentleman a paper appointing him Minister Plenipotentiary to this country, but making him Minister Plenipotentiary also to France; and he (Mr. Canning) did think that England was not stickling too much upon ceremony in saying that she must desire to have an entire minister to herself. It had been suggested in some quarters, that these states, which were as new powers in the division of the world, might well be placed, in some points, upon a more free footing than the older ones. In this view, he (Mr. Canning) by no means agreed. He thought it was sufficient that they were fully and regularly brought into the community of nations; and, as far as his advice went, the same full observance of all forms and arrangements should be required from them as from the oldest, best secured, or most despotic governments existing. The paper which this gentleman produced might be sufficient between his government and himself; but it was not sufficient as between his government and this country; nor could he be properly admitted into the condition of a minister, not producing the formal and usual credentials; but as the regular interchange of appointment took place between the government of England, and the states generally of South America, there could be no doubt that they would be acted upon, with respect to those powers, in the same way as they already were with regard to all others. There was another point, however, besides this gentleman's non-presentation, upon which he (Mr. Canning) desired to say a few words; and he could have wished, while he adverted to it, that the hon. member for Taunton had been present. It so happened, that at an earlier period of the present year, the state of Buenos Ayres had appointed a British subject, a gentleman who was a partner in a considerable mercantile house in this country, its Consul-General for England. In that capacity, the individual alluded to had called upon him (Mr. Canning), and tendering his commission, had proposed to enter with him into the discussion of highly material political transactions. Now, under such circumstances, he had no hesitation in telling the house, that he had decidedly refused to listen to that gentleman, and that he had, moreover, refused even to see him a second time. He had taken that course, in the first place, because the appointment in question had not been regular; but he had felt another objection, and one which the house would see was of still greater importance. In all the relations of England with these new states—this fact could not fail to be recollected—there had been a great deal more of commercial and of speculative, than of political actual transaction. And whoever considered what had been the fluctuation of various projects within the last year in this countsy, would probably see that it was only taking a proper precaution for the credit and honour of England, when he (Mr. Canning) had expressed a deisre that the states of America, generally, would not appoint British merchants in this country to be their consuls. Upon the same principle, he had wirtten to his Majesty's Charge d' Affaires at Buenos Ayres, and to the resident Ministers at other places, requesting, by them, that such nominations might not take place in future. He had, moreover, written to the officers of this country appointed in America, generally, desiring that they would not engage in commercial transactions, and he had removed any whom he thought to have done so in despite of that prohibition. After farther stating that he had directed, with respect to English Ministers resident in South America, that they should on no account interfere, to obtain offices, or appointments, under the American Governments, either for themselves or for others, the right hon. gent. sat down by expressing his comfident belief that the credentials of the gentleman alluded to by the hon. member for Taunton, would be fully, and in due form, transmitted to him before the next meeting of Parliaments.

Mr. Brougham agreed that it would be highly inconvenient to have Consuls-General engaging in commercial transactions; and he had no doubt that the mercantile interest generally would see the advantage of the course which the right hon. gent. had taken upon that point.

Mr. Canning just wished to explain, that his objection applied under circumstances where a consul only was resident, without any other, or superior, foreign minister.

Mr. Brougham had so understood it.

Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, July 4.

Adjourned Sittings after Term, before Lord Chief Justice Best *and a Common Jury.*

Breach of promise of marriage.—hamb ley v pearson.

Mr. Sergeant Pell stated that this was an action brought to recover compensation for a breach of promise of marriages. The plaintiff was a young woman in humble circumstances of life, and one to whom the hopes of a respectable settlement was of the utmost importance. The defendant was a young man engaged in the ironmongery business, and who had paid his address to her for the last four years, under the pledge of a promise of marriage, which he at one time had every intention of performing, but it would be seen, perhaps in the progress of the trial, why that intention had not been realized. He would prove the contract on which this action was founded; it was contained in a letter which the defendant had sent to the plaintiff desiring her to get the bans of marriage published without any loss of time; but unfortunately for both parties, they forgot every thing but their mutual affection and the promises they had so reciprocally and ardently given to each other, and they indulged in an improper intercourse, the result of which was that the plantiff had become pregnant. After that event, the affection of the defendant apparently continued undiminished towards her, and no doubt existed that the breach of promise was caused less by his own decline of affection than by following the advice of others. That course might have been a sufficient cause in the defendant's opinion of the matter for breaking off the engagement, but it was not a sufficient justification in law for the breach of which he was guilty. The pregnancy of the plantiff, instead of forming an objection, ought to have been an additional reason for performing his promise, for he had been the author of that cause which had ruined the plantiff's reputation, or at least so far injured it that nothing but a faithful performance of the promise could repair the injury he had committed. That reparation he had, however, failed to afford, and, the plaintiff was now compelled, though unwillingly, to claim some compensation at the hands of the jury of her country for the injury which she had sustained by the conduct of the defendant.

The grandmother of the plaintiff was called to prove the promise made by the defendant to the plaintiff. She stated that the plaintiff lived with her—that the defendant had visited the plaintiff about four years with a view to marriage. He frequently promised marriage to the plaintiff. He sent a letter to her to get the bans published immediately. He said he was sorry for what had happened when the plaintiff was confined, but he still promised to marry her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Vaughan.---The plaintiff kept a school for a short time. She might have done a little in the dress making line. She was very fond of private

theatricals. She had very seldom appeared on the stage during the last two years. There was such a thing as her having had the misfortune to be put in the watchhouse. She was taken there with a number of others, for being present in a private and unlicensed theatre. They were taken to the watchhouse because it appeared that the license had expired. The defendant was the only admitted admirer of the plaintiff. I did not know that the plaintiff was ever about to be married to any other person. The plaintiff had often been out at late hours. She had come home late at night with young men from balls and hops. (Laughter.) She was much admired for her skill in dancing, and was very fond of public hops. (Much laughter.) I did not know what liquor she drank at these hops. She was not fond of drink. I always sat up for her when she was out late. She was frequently accompanied by other young women when she went out to these hops. She sometimes visited the defendant at his shop, and dined with him. I never heard that she laid down on the bed with him when there. Such a thing had once occurred at Mrs. Davidge's. The plaintiff and defendant, and Mr. and Mrs. Davidge, were there, and all four laid on the bed together. (Laughter.) It rained hard at that time (much laughter) and therefore they went all up stairs and laid on the bed together. (Continued laughter.) The plaintiff had never been in the family way but this once, and that was by the defendant. No one else to my knowledge ever took any liberties with her. She was sometimes visited by other persons—by three other persons, named Fuller, Courtney, and Lane. These three were often at my house.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN.—"How happy could she be with either!" (Laughter.)

Examination continued.—These persons used to sit up stairs with her, but there was nothing criminal in that. (Laughter.) One of them kept a gig, but to my knowledge the plaintiff never went out in it. The defendant came and told me, that he would marry her, if upon consulting his parents they would consent to their union. He consulted them before the letter was written. Neither myself nor the plaintiff wished the bans to be published at the time the defendant desired they should be published. The defendant desired them to be published without delay, as he wished to be married as soon as possible after his parents had given their consent, and which he confidently expected to obtain; but he did not obtain it. He came afterwards and said that his mother and sisters objected to the marriage. The plaintiff had received several presents from Lane. She had gone in his company to hops. I had put her under his protection, and he said that he would protect her. There was at one time a talk of marriage between them, but he said that he had not the means he wished to render her comfortable. I knew th from her. She had got into debt for some things which she had purchased at a tallyman's, and when I lost my situation, Lane promised that he would make her an allowance of 3s. a week to pay the tallyman. Lane occupied a room which had a bedstead in it. The plaintiff went sometimes there to dine with him. I had money lent me by the defendant. The plaintiff also had money from the defendant when she was in the family way. The defendant had things from me as security for the money lent. The sum might be about 15l. He had been in the habit of taking things out of pawn for me. I never saw the defendant's parents. The plaintiff had been introduced to them, but I do not know whether she was there more than once. I did not know that the family had refused to admit her a second time. When the plaintiff had attempted to set up a school, she borrowed money from the defendant.

Re-examined.—Mr. Lane was a journeyman paper-stainer. Nothing improper had taken place between him and the plaintiff. He was an honourable man. The plaintiff got embarrassed about two years ago, in consequence of theatricals. The defendant knew that Lane had allowed her 3s. a-week. The defendant always visited her with a view to marriage; if he had not, I would not have permitted him to visit.

The letter in which the defendant had desired the bans to be published was then put in and read.

Mr. Sergeant WILDE (in consequence of Mr. Sergeant Vaughan having left the Court) then addressed the jury for the defendant. He said that the promise of marriage was to be taken as having been made conditionally upon his obtaining the consent of his parents, and not upon the letter desiring the bans to be published, because the defendant could not proceed until he had obtained the consent of his parents; that consent had not been given, and he was not bound to perform a promise made upon a contingency which has not been realized. Under the circumstances, he expected that the jury would give a verdict for the defendant. As to the character of the plaintiff, he would say nothing; but he considered that the defendant's parents had acted very wisely in not granting their consent to such a union. By the evidence for the plaintiff, it appeared that the defendant would have acted very indiscreetly in forming a connexion with a woman who kept such late hours, and such a variety of company.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE told the jury, that if they believed the promise of marriage had been absolutely made by the defendant, they ought to find for the plantiff. But, on the other hand, if they thought that it had been made only conditionally, on obtaining the consent of his parents, then they would find for the defendant. If they found for the plantiff, they would estimate to what extent a woman of her gay character was entitled to compensation when it was proved that she had been out late at night and had gone to private theatres, and had not by any means, conducted herself with that care and circumspection which a modest woman ought to have done.

The jury retired to consider their verdict; and returned in about an hour, finding a verdict for the plantiff—Damages 5l.

MILTON'S LATELY DISCOVERED TREATISE.

This interesting work was published on Thursday—the original Latin, as well as the translation. The latter has been executed by the Rev. C. R. Sumner, D. D., Librarian to His Majesty, and appears to be done with fidelity and elegance. In its present form, the work constitutes a thick quarto, and will, without doubt be esteemed a theological treasure of no mean value. Much praise is due to Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper-office, to whose research the country is indebted for the discovery of this valuable manuscript. His subsequent inquiries have thrown much light upon the cause of its concealment for so long a period of time, which seems to have arisen from its falling into the hands of a suspected Papist, about the time of Titus Oates. It was well known that a treatise of this nature had been written by Milton; and as a prose work, upon the subject of the Christian religion, by the author of *Paradise Lost*, with reference to which, indeed, it may be regarded in the light of a companion, or commentary, by the same hand as the original, it must ever be regarded as a valuable and curious acquisition.

We subjoin the preface, which, in the style and sentiments, has an air of melancholy and impresssive earnestness about it exceedingly touching; and which gives some information as to the manner in which the poet was accustomed to study, not uninteresting at the present day.

"John Milton, to all the churches of Christ, and to all who profess the Christian faith throughout the world, peace and the recognition of the truth, and eternal salvation in God the Father, and in our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Since the commencement of the last century, when religion began to be restored from the corruptions of more than thirteen hundred years to something of its original purity, many treatises of theology have been published, conducted according to sounder principles, wherein the chief heads of Christian doctrine are set forth, sometimes briefly, sometimes in a more enlarged and methodical order. I think myself obliged, therefore, to declare, in the first instance, why, if any works have already appeared as perfect as the nature of the subject will admit, I have not remained contented with them; or, if all my predecessors have treated it unsuccessfully, why their failure has not deterred me from attempting an undertaking of a similar kind.

"If I were to say that I had devoted myself to the study of the Christian religion because nothing else can so effectually rescue the lives and minds of men from those two detestable curses, slavery and superstition, I should seem to have acted rather from a regard to my highest earthly comforts, than from a religious motive.

"But since it is only to the individual faith of each that the Deity has opened the way of eternal salvation, and as he requires that he who would be saved should have a personal belief of his own, I resolved not to repose on the faith or judgment of others in matters relating to God; but, on the one hand, having taken the grounds of my faith from divine revelation alone, and on the other, having neglected nothing which depended on my own industry, I thought fit to scrutinize and ascertain for myself the several points of my religious belief, by the most careful perusal and mediation of the Holy Scriptures themselves.

"If, therefore, I mention what has proved beneficial in my own practice, it is in the hope that others, who have a similar wish of improving themselves, may be thereby invited to pursue the same method. I entered upon an-

assiduous course of study in my youth, beginning with the books of the Old and New Testament in their original languages, and going diligently through a few of the shorter systems of divines, in imitation of whom I was in the habit of classing under certain heads whatever passage of Scripture occurred for extraction, to be made use of hereafter as occasion might require. At length I resorted with increased confidence to some of the more copious theological treatises, and to the examination of the arguments advanced by the conflicting parties respecting certain disputed points of faith. But, to speak the truth with freedom as well as candour, I was concerned to discover in many instances adverse reasonings either evaded by wretched shifts, or attempted to be refuted, rather speciously than with solidity, by an affected display of formal sophisms, or by a constant recourse to the quibbles of the grammarians, while that was most pertinaciously espoused as the true doctrine, seemed often defended with more vehemence than strength of argument, by misconstructions of Scriptures, or by the hasty deduction of erroneous inferences. Owing to these causes, the truth was sometimes as strenuously opposed as if it had been an error or a heresy, while errors and heresies were substituted for the truth, and valued rather from deference to custom and the spirit of party than from the authority of Scripture.

"According to my judgment, therefore, neither my creed nor my hope of salvation could be safely trusted to such guides; and yet it appeared highly requisite to possess some methodical tractate of Christian doctrine, or, at least, to attempt such a disquisition as might be useful in establishing my faith or assisting my memory. I deemed it, therefore, safest and most advisable to compile for myself, by my own labour and study, some original treatise which should be always at hand, derived solely from the word of God itself, and executed with all possible fidelity, seeing that I could have no wish to practice any imposition on myself in such a matter.

"After a diligent perseverance in this plan for several years, I perceived that the strong holds of the reformed religion were sufficiently fortified, as far as it was in danger from the Papists—but neglect in many other quarters, neither competently strengthened with works of defence, nor adequately provided with champions. It was also evident to me, that, in religion as in other things, the offers of God were all directed, not to an indolent credulity, but to constant diligence, and to an unwearied search after truth; and that more than I was aware of still remained, which required to be more rigidly examined by the rule of Scripture, and reformed after a more accurate model. I so far satisfied myself in the prosecution of this plan, as at length to trust that I had discovered, with regard to religion, what was matter of belief, and what only matter of opinion. It was also a great solace to me to have compiled, by God's assistance, a precious aid for my faith, or rather to have laid up for myself a treasure which would be a provision for my future life, and would remove from my mind all grounds for hesitation as often as it behoved me to render an account of the principles of my belief.

"If I communicate the result of my inquiries to the world at large; if, as God is my witness, it be with a friendly or benignant feeling towards mankind, that I readily give as wide a circulation as possible to what I esteem my best and richest possesions, I hope to meet with a candid reception from all parties, and that none, at least, will take unjust offence, even though many things should be brought to light which will at once be seen to differ from certain received opinions. I earnestly beseech all lovers of truth, not to cry out that the church is thrown into confusion by that freedom of discussion and inquiry which is granted to the schools, and ought certainly to be refused to no believer, since we are ordered to prove all things, and since the daily progress of the light of proof is productive far less of disturbance to the Church than of illumination and edification. Nor do I see how the Church can be more disturbed by the investigation of truth, than were the Gentiles by the first promulgation of the gospel; since so far from recommending or imposing any thing on my own authority, it is my particular advice that every one should suspend his opinion on whatever points he may not feel himself fully satisfied, till the evidence of Scripture prevail, and persuade his reason into assent and faith. Concealment is not my object: it is to the learned that I address myself, or, if it be thought that the learned are not the best umpires and judges of such things, I should at least wish to submit my opinions to men of a mature and manly understanding, possessing a thorough knowledge of the Gospel; on whose judgments I should rely with far more confidence than on those of novices in these matters. And whereas the greater part those of novices in these matters. And whereas the greater part of those who have written most largely on these subjects have been wont to fill whole pages with explanations of their own opinions, thrusting into the margin the texts in support of their doctrine, with a summary reference, to the chapter and verse. I have chosen, on the contrary, to fill my pages even to redundance with quotations from Scripture, so that as little space as possible might be left for my own words, even when they arise from the context of revelation itself.

"It has also been my object to make it appear from the opinions I shall be found to have advanced, whether new or old, of how much consequence to the Christian religion is the liberty, not only of winnowing and sifting every doctrine, but also of thinking and even writing respecting it, according to our individual faith and persuasion—an inference which will be stronger in proportion to the weight and importance of those opinions or rather in proportion to the authority of Scripture, on the abundant testimony of which they rest. Without this liberty there is neither religion nor gospel—force alone prevails—by which it is disgraceful for the Christian religion to be supported. Without this liberty, we are still enslaved, not indeed, as formerly under the divine law, but, what is worst of all, under the law of man; or, to speak more truly, under a barbarous tyranny. But I do not expect from candid and judicious readers a conduct so unworthy of them--that like certain unjust and foolish men, they should stamp with the invidious name of heretic or heresy whatever appears to them to differ from the received opinions, without trying the doctrine by a comparison with Scripture testimonies. According to their notions, to have branded any one at random with this opprobrious mark, is to have refuted him without any trouble, by a single word. By the simple imputation of the name of heretic, they think they have despatched their man at one blow. To men of this kind I answer, that in the time of the apostles, ere the New Testament was written whenever the charge of heresy was applied as a term of reproach, that alone was considered as heresy which was at variance with their doctrine orally delivered--and that those only were looked upon as heretics who, according to Rom. xiv. 17, 18, 'caused divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine of the apostles—serving not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly.' By parity of reasoning, therefore, since the compilation of the New Testament, I maintain that nothing but what is in contradiction to it can properly be called heresy.

"For my own part, I adhere to the Holy Scriptures alone—I follow no other heresy or sect. I had not even read any of the works of heretics, so called, when the mistakes of those who are reckoned for orthodox, and their incautious handing of Scriptures, first taught me to agree with their opponents whenever these opponents agreed with Scripture. If this be heresy, I confess with St. Paul, Acts xxiv. 14, 'That after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and the prophets,'—to which I add, whatever is written in the New Testament. Any other judges or chief interpreters of the Christian belief, together with all implict faith, as it is called, I, in common with the Protestant Church, refuse to recognize.

"For the rest, brethren, cultivate truth with brotherly love, judge of my present undertaking according to the admonishing of the spirit of God—and neither adopt my sentiments nor reject them, unless every doubt has been removed from your belief, by the clear testimony of revelation. Finally, live in the faith of your Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Farewell."

The treatise, which is written entirely in Latin, is supposed to be in the hand-writing of one of the poet's daughters, of whom it is recorded that he brought her up in the knowledge of Latin and Greek. It is fortunate for the literature of our country that Milton found an amanuensis in the domestic circle of his family; for, as this and others of his celebrated productions were composed after the loss of his sight, the rich current of his thoughts might not otherwise have come down to posterity. It appears evident that this work was intended by its author to be a posthumous publication. The ill odour into which the late Protector's Secretary naturally fell upon the restoration of royalty is sufficient to account for Milton's reluctance to bring himself into public notice by challenging attention to a controversial work of this kind. In the State Paper-office it was found, tied up with a parcel of affidavits and documents connected with the Popish plot of Oates, and the Rye-house plot. It had always been said by the biographers of Milton that a work upon the Christian religion had been confided by Milton to a Mr. Skinner, one of the bard's known familiar friends. Among the loose papers found tied up along with the treatise, or in immediate contiguity with it, was an original deposition of Titus Oates, signed also by Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, a few days before his murder, containing amongst others the name of Skinner, as one of those suspected of being concerned in the plot. The probability, therefore, is that this work was seized amongst the papers of the Skinner, whose name was here set down, and whose supposed possession of a secret manuscript of Milton might have led to his falling under the suspicion of Government. This is the "strange eventful history" connected with the discovery of the treatise in such odd company.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

LABOURS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Second Article.

From the Oriental Herald for May.

In a former Number we presented the reader with some account of the papers already produced by the learned Orientalists of France, and of the continent of Europe generally, and embodied in the accounts of their transactions presented to the world. We now resume the subject, at the point at which it then closed, in order to complete our review of what has been already written on the various departments of knowledge connected with the Chinese Empire.

On the subject of the RELIGION of China and its dependencies, we meet with four articles :—a a Life of Budha, according to the Books of the Monguls, translated from the German, and extracted from the 'Asia Polyglotta' of M. Klaproth; an Abstract of a Memoir on the Origin of the Lamaïc Hierarchy, by M. Rémusat; an Exposition of the principal Thibeto-Mongul Doctrines, extracted from H. Morris's unpublished Translation of Bergmann's Nomadic Incursions; and an Extract from an unpublished Treatise on the Religious Sects of the Chinese and Tonquinese, by Brother Adrien de Saint Thiele, a missionary at Tonquin, about the middle of the last century. In the first of these papers, the history of the great reformer of the Hindoo faith, whose religion has spread itself over the greater part of Asia, extending from the sources of the Indus to the coasts of the Pacific, and the empire of Japan, is given at considerable length. After enumerating the various dates which have been assigned to his birth, and which range from the year 619 A. C. (the Cingalese era, according to Dr. John Davy, to the year 2099 A. C. given in the Bhagavad-Amrita, a Sanscrit work quoted by Sir W. Jones, M. Klaproth gives the preference to that of the Chinese, which places it in the year 1027 before our era, because it corresponds with the chronology of his successors, as preserved in the Chinese books. This date is also adopted by the Japanese, and approaches very nearly to that of the Monguls. The Mongul authorities consulted by the author divide the History of Buddha into twelve principal epochs: 1st, His origin from the empire of the Gods; 2nd, His divine conception in the womb of a mortal mother; 3rd, His birth; 4th, His growth and progress in wisdom; 5th, His marriage and regal splendour; 6th, His retreat from the world; 7th, His solitary life; 8th, His appearance under the fig-tree, where, after having completed his penance, he is recognized as the saint *par excellence*; 9th, The commencement of his preaching in the temple of Warnachi (Benares), where the first instructors of the human race had lived; 10th, His victory over the six chiefs of the *Ters*, or fire-worshippers; 11th, The close of his terrestrial carrer; and 12th, His obsequies. On each of these subjects the author enters into an interesting detail, in which we regret that we cannot follow him, and terminates the article by a few observations on the supposed identity of Buddha and Odin, an hypothesis which he considers quite untenable.

We next come to M. Remusat's article, which treats of the successors of Buddah, and of the singular species of theocracy established by them in Eastern Asia. The early missionaries of modern times, finding in the centre of Asia an established religion, bearing a strong resemblance, in many points of church government, and in many of its rites and ceremonies, to the Romish Church, were immediately led to conclude that Lamism was a sort of degenerated Christianity, and that the monasteries, processions, pilgrimages, and feasts, the Pontificial Court of the Lama, the colleges of superior priests electing their chief, who became *ipso facto*, ecclesiastical sovereign and spiritual father of the Thibetans and Tartars, were so many vestiges of the Syrian sects, who formerly spread themselves over those countries. Many learned men on the other hands, who had taken as little pains as the missionaries to investigate the real cause of this striking similarity, and who were besides infected with the system so much in vogue during the last century, which referred the origin of mankind, their language, arts, and creeds to the mountains of Thibbet, the most elevated on the surface of the globe, maintained that these institutions, instead of being derived from the Christian sects who formerly settled in the East, were in fact the primitive types after which all those of a similar nature in other parts had been modelled. The desire to ascertain which of these hypotheses was most deserving of confidence, has induced M. Rémusat to investigate the origin of the Grand Lamas, the period of their institution, and the changes which it has since undergone; and for this purpose the Japanese Encyclopædia fortunately contains the most copious materials.

In pursuance of the Hindoo belief in the transmigration of the souls of men and even of the gods, it appears that the divine reformer Buddah, who was born near 3000 years ago, in the person of Chakia-Mouni, had no sooner quitted the body which he then animated, than he appeared under another form, and thus became his own successor. For a period of 1700 years, during which he died but to be born again, the Japanese Encyclopædia furnishes the elements of a singular and unparalleled sort of genealogy, by tracing him through all his successive reappearances. Now, as we know from other sources that in the opinion of the Buddhists this regular succession has been continued down to the present day, and that the God Buddah is in actual existence in the capital of Thibet, under the name of the Grand Lama, we are enabled, by combining together these various sources of information, to complete the chain of his transmigrations, and to ascertain the changes which have taken place in his human condition for although his divine nature has undergone no alteration in the course of thirty centuries, his earthly fortune has suffered many revolutions.

The first patriachs who inherited his soul, lived in India, and were the spiritual counsellors of the kings of that country; they were born in various parts of the peninsula, and often from among the lower castes, in pursuance of their primitive intention of abolishing the distinction of castes, and of inculcating sounder ideas of divine justice and the duties of men. But in the fifth century of our era, Buddha, who then animated the son of a king of Malabar, named Bodhirdharma, thought proper to quit Hindoostan, never to return, and to fix his abode in China. This prudent resolution was doubtless taken in consequence of the predominance and persecutions of the Brahmins: and the consequence was that his followers in India were speedily reduced to a very small number, while, on the contrary, China, the country of his adoption, and the neighbouring states of Siam, Tonquin, Japan and Tartary, in which he had before counted but few adherents, became almost wholly converted to his doctrine. The princes of these countries were proud of having at their courts, pontiffs who were supposed to be animated by divinities of an inferior rank, and subordinate to Budda, who still lived under the title of patriarch; but the rank of these divinities was usually regulated by the power of the state in which they dwelt, and the preponderance of his protector could alone secure to Buddha himself the enjoyment of his imaginary supremacy.

For the space of eight centuries, during which the patriarchs were thus reduced to dependent and precarious existence, the thread of their succession had hitherto escaped the researches of history; the masters of the doctrine, however, who resided at the courts of China and Tartary, clearly form the connecting link between the ancient patriarchs of India and the modern pontiffs of Thibet; and it is to the conquests of Jenghiz Khan and his successors that they are indebted for the rank which they attained in the thirteenth century, when the empire of those conquerors had become so vast as to threaten, at the same moment, Japan and Egypt, Java and Silesia. It was at this period that Bnddha was raised to the rank of a king, and as the first who obtained that dignity was by birth a Thibetan, domains were assigned to him in his native country, and the name of Lama, signifying priest, began in him to acquire celebrity. To this entirely fortuitous circumstance the pontifical seat of Pontala owes its foundation. As the conquests of the successors of Jenghiz proceeded westwards, they brought together to the Tartar court a wast number of foreigners from all parts of the world, and among these were Georgians, Armenians, Russians, French, Musulman ambssadors from the Caliph and Catholic monks charged with important missions by the Pope and Saint Louis. These latter, who soon perceived the indifference of the Tartars in matters of religion, and their readiness to embrace any new mode of worship to suit their convenience, provided no conviction were expected and no restraint were imposed, did not hesitate to celebrate the ceremonies of their religion before the Tartar princes, and even ventured to boast of their conversion.

It was while these events were passing at the court of the monarch, and while the surrounding countries were filled with Christians converted by the Nestorian monks, that the new seat of the Buddhist patriarchs was established in Thibet. It is therefore not at all suprising, that in their anxiety to increase the number of their followers, they should have adopted some of those liturgic rites and pomps which possess so great an attraction for the multitude, and that they should even have introduced some of those institutions of the West, which they heard equally vaunted by the ambassadors of the Caliph and of the Pope. Since this period the spiritual authority of the Lama has been held in the highest veneration, but his temporal power has gradually become more and more limited, until, at length, the frequent quarrels between the provincial patriarchs affording a fair pretext for the Mandchou emperors to take possession of the country, they placed garrisons in the most important places, and intrusted to a military commander the preservation of peace of this early Olympus; thus reducing the Supreme Chief of the Lamas to the same temporal rank with the lowest vassals of the empire. Such is the present condition of divine Buddha's existence upon earth; but it would appear that signs by which his transmigrations are recognized are not altogether unequivocal; "for," says M. Rémusat, they are at the present moment the subject of dispute between the sacred college and the court of Pekin: the former affirming that the last Grand Lama has bequeathed his soul to an infant of Thibet, while the Tartar ministers are positive that he has reappeared in the person of a young prince of the imperial family,—a circumstance which they consider exceedingly fortunate for the interests of religion, and which is certainly very conformable to the policy of the reigning dynasty." In such a dispute it is easy to see on whose side the question will be decided.

From the history of Buddha and his successors, we naturally turn to the tenets of religion of which they were the patriarchs, and the extract from Bergmann is well calculated to give a general idea of its doctrines, more particularly with respect to the creation of the world, and its final destruction. Derived, in the first instance, from the Brahminical system, it retains many of the most striking absurdities of the fantastic faith, and these it has added many superstitious observances, if possible, of a yet more ridiculous character; but it is greatly superor to its original in the systematic combination of its doctrines, in the poetical elevation of its principles, and above all, in the infinitely purer morality which it inculcates. Indeed, it is deeply to be regretted, that

it did not obtain the ascendency in India, as it cannot be doubted, that principles would have effected a great improvement in the moral and political condition of the natives of that degraded country. After pointing out the circumstances in which it resembles, and those in which it differs from the Hindoo system, M. Bergmann goes on to explain its dogmas relative to the creation, &c. but of these our limits will not allow us to offer even a sketch; we must, therefore, proceed at once to the last article in this division.

The Treatise on the Religious Sects of the Chinese and Tonquinese, is divided into six chapters, each of which is subdivided into sections. The first chapter treats of the sect of the learned, of Confucius their founder, of their studies, books, doctrine, religion and mode of worship; the second contains the doctrines of the Chinese with respect to spirits, &c.; the third relates to the sect of enchanters, and treats of Lao-tseu, the chief of the sect, of their increase, enchantments, religion, &c.; in the fourth we have an account of the diviners and observers; the fifth treats of the worshippers of Phat or Foe, of the foundation of this sect among the Indians, and its propagation among the Chinese, its doctrines, principal idols, priests, and ceremonies; and lastly, the sixth contains an account of the state of the Christian religion in China and Tonquin, and of the persecutions under which it has suffered. The extract here given consists of the sixth and seventh of the second chapter, and treats of the tutelar spirit called Thanh-hoang, and of the examination of spirits, and their promotion to a higher rank. With respect to the tutelar spirit, we are told that the learned and others adore the protecting and governing spirit of the house or town in which they dwell, which is commonly the spirit of a man who has been raised to this dignity for his merit or his services. Sometimes, however, it is a man celebrated for his impiety; or an animal, as a tiger or a dog; or even an inanimate thing, selected for some reason or other, by the inhabitants, for the tutelar spirit of the village. After relating the circumstance from whence this custom is supposed to have originated, and expressing his doubts of the truth of the story, the pious father proceeds to give his own theory on the subject:

"It is certain," he says, "that these tutelar spirits of places, adored by the Chinese and Annamese, were invented by the devil, in opposition to the guardian angels and local patron saints revered by holy church." He then describes the feasts and sacrifices of these tutelar spirits in a manner which forcibly reminds us of the way in which the festivals of the "local patron saints" are celebrated and profaned, in some of the dark and half barbarous countries of Europe; and more especially in Spain. The ceremonies used in the promotion of the spirits are ridiculous enough, but they seem to have gone out of fashion, for we are assured that they have not been practised for a long time; they appear, however, greatly to have scandalized our author, who thus concludes his description of them: "Finally, in this examination and promotion of the spirits, we behold the extreme *finesse* of the devil; for, in the invention of this custom of raising them in rank, and putting their names in a catalogue, he wished to ape the holy church, which, after a previous examination, grants the title of Saints, or Blessed, to men celebrated for this piety and virtue, and afterwards places them in the list of the blessed or of the saints." This quotation, and another which we have made above, forcibly illustrate the saying of a Catholic missionary, "that the devil had run a race with the jesuits to China, and, having got the start of them, had contrived these things for their mortification."

We may here notice, as closely connected with the same subject, the Relation of the Tien-Bing, or Feast of the Dead, by Messrs. Hooyman and Vogelaar, translated from the sixth volume of the Memoirs of the Batavian Society, by M. Coquebert de Montbret. This appears to be one of the most important festivals of the Chinese, and is celebrated immediately after their new year. Those of Batavia assemble together at Gounoung-Sarie, where they have a cemetery and temple, and proceed to make their offerings upon the tombs of their relations, all, even the poorest among them, endeavouring to vie with each other in the costliness of their gifts. The authors give a minute description of the ceremonies which they witnessed on this occasion, but as they were entirely ignorant of the language, and derived all their information on the subject from a few of the most ignorant among the Chinese, their impressions of what passed before them do not appear to be deserving of implicit confidence.

There are but two articles connected with GEOGRAPHY: a Relation of the Expedition of Houlagou, the Founder of the Mongul Dynasty in Persia, across Tartary, translated from the Chinese by M. Abel-Rémusat; and a Description of Soungnumin, in the western part of Thibet. The latter of these, although inserted among the Original Papers, is in fact extracted from the Calcutta Journal; we shall therefore pass it over, as we are desirous, as much as possible, to avoid repetitions. The translation of the Expedition of Houlagou forms a very curious addition to the geography of Upper Asia, during the middle ages. The Relation appears to have been written by a Chinese officer who accompanied the expedition, and kept notes of the route which it followed, and of the information which he was able to collect relative to the neighbouring countries. It was in the year 1253, that Houlagou, a younger brother of the Emperor, was charged with the task of subjugating the nations of the west; and having assembled a vast army, set out from Ho-liu, in which place M. R. recognizes the celebrated city of Kara-Koroum. We have not space to follow the relator in the route which he has given of this famous expedition: we must, therefore, confine ourselves to the following extract, which will probably suffice to give a tolerable idea of the character and authenticity of his narrative.

"In the year Ting-sse (1257) the kingdom of Pao-tha (Bagdad) was reduced. This kingdom is 2000 li (about 500 miles) from N. to S.; its king is called Ha-li-fa (Caliph). The capital city is double, or divided into two cities, one to the east, and the other to the west, separated from each other by a great river. The western city is without walls, but the eastern is surrounded by fortifications. (This description of Bagdad, as M. Saint Martin remarks, is perfectly conformable to truth.) The army having arrived before the city, a battle was fought, in which the troops of the Ha-li-fa, to the number of more than 400,000, were defeated, and he himself fled in a ship. This kingdom is extremely rich; the palace is built of sandal-wood: the walls are of red sandal, incrusted with black and white jasper. The gold and precious things found there surpass belief; there were large pearls, called globules or balls of the planet of the year (Jupiter,) azure, diamonds, &c. There were soldiers who carried off as much as a thousand ounces of gold. This kingdom has had, during 600 years, forty princes, down to the one under whom it was destroyed. (This prince, Mortazem-billah, was the thirty-seventh of the race of the Abbassides.) The inhabitants are more polished than in other countries. Their horses are excellent and famous, and they have guitars with as many as seventy strings."

The only paper on NATURAL HISTORY, is an article on the Tapir of China, by M. Abel-Rémusat, in which he proves, from the Chinese dictionaries and treatises on natural history, that the Oriental Tapir, which had even been treated as fabulous, but which has lately been discovered in Sumatra, Malacca, is also a native of China, in the western provinces, of which it appears to be common. The descriptions of this animal in the Chinese books, are filled with the most extravagant fables, but they agree in too many particulars to leave any doubt upon the subject; and the figure, taken from a Chinese collection of medical natural history, which M. R. has lithographized, would alone suffice to demonstrate its identity.

Under the head of POETRY, we have only the Translation of an Ode from the Chi-King, or Book of Verse, by M. C. Landresse. This ancient collection of poems, which would be almost wholly unknown in Europe, were it not for the fragment, published by Sir W. Jones, in one of the early volumes of the Asiatic Researches, is one of the principal productions of Chinese literature, and all the poems contained in it bear a more or less direct relation to the manners and history of the Chinese. Almost all the odes are allegorical; in some, the names of the persons are disguised, while in others they are given entire, as is the case in the one here translated, in which the poet bitterly complains of the pride of Chi-in, prime minister of the emperor Hoan-Wang, about the year 780 A. C. As well as a French translation, in which M. L. has endeavoured to retain the brevity and conciseness of the original, he has given a Latin version, word for word with the original, which is also printed at the foot of the page, in Roman characters, and with its French pronunciation, in order to give an idea of the character of Chinese prosody.

With respect to PHILOSOPHY, GENERAL LITERATURE, and subjects of a MISCELLANEOUS nature, the contributions are more numerous, and some of them highly interesting. They consist of one article by M. Rémusat, two by M. Stanislas Julien, two by M. Fulgence Fresnel, and one by M. Landresse. The first of these is an Extract from a Memoir on Lao-tseu, an ancient philosopher, who lived 600 years before our era, and who has hitherto been known in Europe only as the founder of a sect, who justify, by a thousand extravagances, the pompous title of Doctors of Reason, which they have appropriated to themselves. But a careful examination of his book, which has come down to us under the title of the Book of Reason and Virtue, and which, on account, perhaps, of the obscurity of its style, appears to be as ill-appreciated, and almost as little read in China as in Europe, has shown M. R. that, instead of being the worthy patriarch of a sect of jugglers, magicians, and astrologers, he really deserves the character of a true philosopher, a judicious moralist, an eloquent theologist, and a subtle metaphysician.

"His style," says M. R. "has the majesty of Plato, with some of his obscurity; he expresses similar conceptions in almost the same terms, and the analogy is no less striking in the expressions than in the ideas. It is thus, for example, that he speaks of the Supreme Being: "Before the chaos which preceded the birth of heaven and earth, a single Being existed, immense, silent, motionless, yet always in action. This Being is the Mother of the Universe; I know not her name, but I designate her by the word Reason;—man has his model in the earth, earth in heaven, heaven in reason, reason in herself alone." The morality which he inculcates is worthy of such a beginning; he teaches that perfection consists in an exemption from passions, the better to study the harmony of the universe. "There exists," he says, "no greater sin than unrestrained desires, nor any greater evil than torments which are their just punishment.

The whole tenor of his philosophy breathes mildness and benevolence, and his whole aversion is directed against cruelty and violence. Of conquerors he says, "the least glorious peace is preferable to the most splendid successes of war. The most brilliant victory is but as the light of a conflagration. Whoever adorns himself with laurels, is fond of blood, and deserves to be blotted from the list of men. The ancients said, Pay to conquerors none but funeral honours, receive them with tears and cries, in memory of the murders which they have committed, and let the monuments of their victories be surrounded by tombs." With respect to his metaphysics M. R. affirms "that his opinions on the origin and constitution of the universe, offer no ridiculous fables or shocking absurdities, that they bear the impress of a noble and elevated mind, and in the sublime reveries by which they are distinguished, they present a striking conformity with the doctrines professed, not long afterwards by Plato and Pythagoras." One of the clearest doctrines in his works is, that the universe was created by a triad, and to add to the singularity of this idea, he actually gives to this triad, almost without alteration, the Hebrew name, which in our scriptures designates him "who was, and is, and is to come." This last trait, combined with the well-supported tradition of a journey which he made into the west, is almost decisive of the origin of his doctrines, which he most probably received either from the Jews of the Ten Tribes dispersed over Asia by the conquest of Salmanazar, or from the apostles of some Phenician sect, to which the masters and precursors of Plato and Pythagoras also belonged. [illegible] persuade a modern phil[illegible] an ancient Greek act[illegible] school, but, says M. [illegible] much disposed to charg[illegible] the ancients, what is real[illegible]

In this respect, the saying of one of the most celebrated disciples of the sage Lao-tseu, might fairly be applied to us." A brilliant light illuminated the most remote antiquity, of which scarcely a few rays have descended to us. It appears to us, that the ancients were enveloped in darkness, because we see them through the thick cloud from which we have just emerged. Man is like a child born at midnight; when he sees the sun rise, he imagines that it is for the first time."

The extracts which M. Julien has given from Meng-tseu, another celebrated Chinese philosopher, a Latin translation of whose work M. J. has announced for publication, exhibit some skill in reasoning, and much metaphysical subtlety. They appear to form part of an inquiry into the nature of man, his external or accidental and internal or inherent qualities, carried on in the form of a dialogue between the philosopher himself and Kao-tseu, representing, we presume, one of his scholars. The following quotations will exhibit the manner of reasoning in which he seems to delight. "*Kao-tseu.* The nature of man is like the willow, and justice like a cup; the philosopher obtains from the nature of man justice and humanity, as a skilful artificer obtains a cup from the willow.—*Meng-tseu.* Could you leave the willow in its primitive condition, and fashion a cup from it? Must you not first mutilate and destroy it? And is it necessary to destroy man to obtain from him justice and humanity?"—"*Kao-tseu.* Life is nature, and a common existence assimilates together all sensible beings.—*Meng-tseu.* Is it said that life is nature, as it is said that a white object is white?—*Kao-tseu.* It is.—*Meng-tseu.* A white feather is then like snow, and snow is like white jasper?—*Kao-tseu.* Undoubtedly.—*Mengtseu.* Then the nature of the dog is the same as that of the ox, and that of the ox is the same as that of man." From this deep argument (which only requires to be altered a little in its form, and to be invested with the technicalities of the Aristotelian school, to form a complete counterpart to the profound syllogisms, on which the learned schoolmen of the dark ages of Europe wasted so much invaluable talent,) we turn to another paper by M. Julien, which offers a more inviting exterior.

This article is headed, "Tales and Bons-mots, extracted from a Chinese book, entitled Siao-li-Siao," but we must confess that we have been sadly disappointed in its perusal. We anticipated a choice selection of the best specimens of Chinese wit and humour, and we find ourselves put off with some dozen of the most "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable" *bonsmots*, that ever were palmed upon us under that insinuating title. We must suppose either that Chinese wit is at an exceedingly low ebb, or that it is of such a nature as to resist all attempts at translation, for we entertain but little fear that the specimens before us could ever have succeeded in discomposing the solemn gravity of a mandarin's physiognomy. The first and last of the selection are perhaps the best, and as the one may pass muster for a tolerable joke, although not altogether new and the other affords no bad illustration of the power of the ruling passion, we shall transcribe them for the satisfaction of the reader.

"An habitual drunkard having found in a dream a cup of excellent wine, set himself to warm it, in order to make it more delicious; but just as he was about to regale himself with the delightful liquor, he awoke. 'Fool that I am, exclaimed he, 'why was I not content to drink cold?'"

"A certain rich man was very curious in objects of antiquity, although unable to distinguish the true from the counterfeit. A man having imitated a varnished cup of the time of the Emperor Cheun, the thundering *bâton* of Tcheou-Koung, and the mat on which Confucius sat in the Hing-tang, he could not refrain from purchasing them, though they cost him a thousand taëls a piece. When his coffers were emptied, he took in one hand the varnished cup of the time of the Emperor Cheun, and in the other the thundering *bâton* of Tcheou-Koung, threw over his shoulders the mat of Confucius, and in this plight, reduced to beg alms, solicited the passers-by in these terms. 'Give me, gentlemen, I entreat you, some [redacted]es of money coined by Tai-

[redacted]tant of M. Fresnel's papers is [redacted]cats of the process of Chinese [redacted]this is a subject of a very con[redacted]d M. F.'s analysis, though of considerable length, is very concise, and will hardly admit of further abbreviation, without becoming almost unintelligible, we are reluctantly compelled to leave it untouched, and to proceed to the remaining articles from his pen, consisting of a series of scenes from a Chinese romance, entitled Hoa-thow-youan, or the Mysterious Book, which he proposes shortly to publish entire. In the mean while, these scenes may assist in forming juster notions with respect to many Chinese customs, which have hitherto been but imperfectly understood, and particularly with respect to that excessive politeness in their mutual relations, which their ancient civilization has introduced, and to the degree of liberty with which their women are indulged. In this particular, the three Chinese novels lately published by Mr. Davis, are said to be deficient, inasmuch as, to judge from other works of the same nature, the dialogue, which forms their principal charm, and in which the Chinese are fond of developing the characters and sentiments of their personages is almost entirely retrenched, for the purpose of rendering their perusal more agreeable to European readers. M. Fresnel, on the other hand, declares his intention of following as nearly as possible in the steps of his master, M. Rémusat, whose version of The Two Cousins is on the point of making its appearance in four vols. 12mo. and who is of opinion, that in order to give a just idea of Chinese literature, translations from it should be as literal as possible, consistently with the genius of the language into which they are made.

The notice on Gold, and the manner of using it, translated by M. Landresses, from a Chinese work, entitled, "Description of the arts of the Empire," shows that though the Chinese possess but little knowledge of chemical processes, their well known ingenuity has not failed them in turning this precious metal to the best account. It contains an enumeration of the several qualities of gold and of the principal mines and rivers in China, by which each quality is produced together with an account of the various processes through which it passes, and of the uses to which it is applied. These details, however, do not possess sufficient interest to require more than a cursory mention.

The Subaltern.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Chap. XIV.

For about two hours after day-break, no movement whatever was made on the left of the army. Parties of cavalry and light infantry were, indeed, from time to time, sent forward, for the purpose of guarding against a sudden return of the enemy's columns; but the main body kept its ground as it had done the day before, and the stations of the out-posts were not altered. About nine o'clock in the morning, however, a few changes occurred. My picquet, for example, marched a little to the right, and relieved a body of Brunswickers, which occupied a farm-house near the point where the ravine wound inwards upon the enemy's position; and this body, together with several other battalions, proceeded at a quick pace towards the station of General Hill's corps. The indefatigable Soult, it appeared, had withdrawn his forces from before us, only to carry them against the opposite flank. The whole of the night of the 12th was spent in filling his battalions through the entrenched camp; and by day-break on the 13th, he shewed himself in force upon the right of the army. But Sir Rowland was prepared for him. His own division kept the enemy in full play, till reinforcements arrived, when a decided attack was made; and the French, worn out with the exertions of the four preceding days, were totally defeated. They escaped with difficulty within their fortified lines leaving five thousand men upon the field.

But I must presume to intrude upon the province of the historian; let me therefore return to myself, and my own little party.

The house of which we now took possession, exhibited very unequivocal symptoms of having been the arena of sundry desperate conflicts. The walls were every where perforated with cannon-shot: the doors and windows were torn to pieces; a shell or two had fallen through the roof, and bursting in the rooms on the ground floor, had not only brought the whole of the ceiling down, but had set fire to the wood-work. The fire had, indeed, been extinguished; but it left its usual traces of blackened timbers and charred boarding. Several dead bodies lay in the various apartments, and the little garden was strewed with them. These we, of course, proceeded to bury; but there were numbers concealed by the bushes on the hill side beyond, on which no sepulture could be bestowed, and which, as afterwards appeared, were left to furnish food for the wolves and vultures. Then the smell, being not only about the interior, but the exterior, of the cottage, was shocking. Not that the dead had as yet begun to putrify: for though some of them had lain for a couple of days exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, the weather was far too cold to permit the process of decomposition to commence; but the odour, even of an ordinary field of battle, is extremely disagreeable. I can compare it to nothing more aptly, than the interior of a butcher's slaughter-house, soon after he may have killed his sheep or oxen for the market. Here that species of perfume was peculiarly powerful; and it was not the less unpleasant, that the smell of burning was mixed with it.

Having remained at this post till sun-set, I and my party were relieved, and fell back to join the regiment. We found it huddled into a single cottage, which stood at one extremity of the green field, where he had halted, only yesterday, to bring the enemy fairly to the bayonet. Of course, our accommodations were none of the best; officers and men, indeed, laid themselves down indiscriminately upon the earthen floor, and heartily glad was he who obtained room enough to stretch himself at length, without being pushed or railed at by his neighbours. The night, however, passed over in quiet, and sound was the sleep which followed so many dangers and hardships, especially on the part of us, who had spent the whole of the preceding night in watchfulness.

Long before dawn on the morning of the 14th, we were, as a matter of course, under arms. In this situation we remained till the sun arose, when, marching to the right, we halted not till we reached a rising ground in front of the village of Badarte, and immediately in rear of the church of Arcangues. When we set out the sky was cloudy, and the air cold, but no rain had fallen. We had hardly got to our station, however, when a heavy shower descended, which, but for the opportune arrival of our tents, would have speedily placed it out of our power to experience any degree of bodily comfort for the next twenty-four hours. Under these circumstances, the tents, which a few weeks ago we had regarded with horror, were now esteemed dwellings fit for princes to inhabit, whilst the opportunity which their shelter afforded, of disencumbering ourselves of our apparel, was hailed as a real blessing. No man who has not worn his garments for five or six days on end, can conceive the luxury of undressing; and above all, the feeling of absolute enjoyment which follows the pulling off his boots.

As the rain continued during the whole of the day, little inducement was held out to wander abroad. On the contrary, I perfectly recollect, that for the first time in our lives, we succeeded in lighting a fire in our tent, and escaped the inconvenience of smoke by lying flat upon the ground; and that the entire day was consumed in eating, drinking, smoking, conversing, and sleeping. No doubt, my unwarlike readers will exclaim that the hours thus spent, were spent unprofitably; but I cannot, even now, think so, inasmuch as they were hours of great enjoyment.

We were not without serious apprehensions that circumstances had occurred which would compel Lord Wellington to keep us during the remainer of the winter, under canvass, when the better half of the day following had passed over, and no order arrived for our return into quarters. Nor were these feelings of alarm diminished, by witnessing the march of the whole of the 5th division through our encampment, confessedly on their way to comfortable cantonments. As the event proved, however, our dread was perfectly groundless, for, about an hour and a half afternoon, we too received orders; two o'clock saw our tents struck, our baggage packed up on the mules, and ourselves in motion towards the high road. Of course, we flattered

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ourselves that we were destined to return to those rural billets, which, by dint of mechanical skill and manual labour, we had made so snug; but there we were disappointed.

We traversed, almost step by step, the same ground over which we had travelled in the course of the late military operations, till we reached the identical green fields in which it had been our lot to bivouac with so little comfort, on the 10th of the preceding November. I believe I have already mentioned, if not I may state here, that adjoining to these fields were several farm-houses; one of them, indeed, of very respectable size and appearance, but the rest hardly elevated above the rank of cottages. In a mansion of the latter description---in that same mansion, indeed, where I and a host of more active animals had formerly contended for the possession of a bed, were Graham, myself, and our men stationed; nor can I say, though the place was certainly in better plight than when last I beheld it, that we were particularly delighted with our abode.

The room allotted to us was an apartment on the ground floor. It was furnished with a fire-place, which had been built by the corps that preceded us, and among the members of which it was very evident that there existed no one possessing an equal skill in masonry with ourselves. It smoked abominably. In the construction of their window, our predecessors had however, been more fortunate; their oiled paper holding out against the wind and rain with much obstinacy; but the quarters were, on the whole, exceedingly comfortless, especially when contrasted, as it was impossible not to contrast them, with those which we had so lately fitted up. Nevertheless, we were too happy in finding ourselves once more under shelter of a roof, to waste many repining thoughts upon unavoidable evils; and we had the satisfaction to know that our abode here would be of no longer continuance than the duration of the winter; if, indeed, it continued so long.

It is an old and a just observation, that the term comfort is one of the relative, rather than of direct signification. To the truth of this saying we were speedily compelled to bear testimony, when about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, we found ourselves once more in line of march, and advancing to the front for the purpose of relieving another brigade in the outpost duty. Every body, I dare say, recollects the severity of the winter of 1813-14, Even in the south of France, the frost was at times so intense, as to cast a complete coat of ice over ponds and lakes of every considerable depth; whilst storms of cold wind and rain occurred at every interval, when the frost departed. The 18th of December chanced to be one of these wet and windy days, and hence we could not help acknowledging, when we found ourselves once more exposed to the "pelting of the pitiless storm," that our chamber, on the disagreeables of which we had dilated with so much minuteness, was, after all, an abode by no means to be despised.

The corps employed by guarding the front of the left column, consisted of a brigade of three battalions, in other words, of about eighteen hundred men. Of these, six hundred were appointed to furnish the picquets, whilst the remaining twelve hundred acted as a support, in case of need, and busied themselves till the hour of need should arrive, in fortifying their post. The ground on which our tents stood, was the identical green field, where, during the late action we had bivouacked for two successive nights; whilst our working parties were employed in felling the wood round the mayor's house, in throwing up breastworks contiguous to it, and in constructing a spare redoubt, capable of holding an entire battalion in its immediate rear. The redoubt was named after a daughter of the worthy magistrate, who resided, for the present, in the little town of Braritz, and had already declared himself a partizan of the Bourbons. It was called Fort Charlotte and of course gave rise to as many puns, as are daily produced by the appearance of tongue, or a dish of brains, at a Cockney's table; nor was any one more parturient of such puns, than the father of the young lady himself. Between this gentleman, and the officer commanding the out-posts, a constant intercourse was kept up. The town of Biaritz, where he dwelt, lying upon the sea-shore, and out of the direct line of operations, was not occupied either by the French or allied troops. It constituted, on the contrary, a sort of neutral territory, which was visited, occasionally, by patroles form both armies; but so far retained its independence, that its inhabitants were in the constant practice of carrying their commodities for sale, not only to our camp, but to the camp of the enemy. Though the mayor professed to keep up no such species of traffic, the state of his property, over-run by the invading force, furnished him also with a legitimate excuse for occasionally looking after its preservation; and hence he contrived, from time to time, to make his appearance amongst us, without becoming, as far as I could learn, an object of suspicion to his countrymen.

As the duty in which we were now employed was by no means agreeable, and as any very lengthened exposure to the inclemency of such a season must have proved detrimental to the health of those exposed, it was customary to relieve the advanced corps at the end of three days, by which means each brigate, at least in the left column of the army, found itself in the field, and under canvas, only once in three or four weeks. That to which I was attached, filled what may be termed the stationary outposts, only four times during the entire winter, nor have I any reason to believe that we were, in this respect, peculiarly favoured. Of the events which took place during our present interval of more active service, it is needless to enter into any minute detail. They were such as generally occur on similar occasions; that is to say, our time was passed in alternate watching and labour; whilst an uninterrupted continuance of cold and stormy weather, rendered the arrival of the troops destined to succeed us highly acceptable. Nor was this temporary endurance of hardship and fatigue without its good effect. We learned from it to lay aside what yet remained to us of fastidiousness, and we returned to our quarters perfectly reconciled to those inconveniences and drawback, which existed more, perhaps, in our imagination, than in reality.

I should try, beyond all endurance, the patience of my reader, were I to relate in regular detail, the occurences of each day, from the 21st of December, 1813, when we returned to our cantonments, to the 2d of January, 1814, when we again quitted them. Enough is done, when I state in few words, that the ordinary resources against ennui, that is to say, shooting, coursing, and even fishing, were adopted; and the evenings were spent, for the most part, in convival parties, to the inordinate consumption of segars, wine, and sometimes of patience. Nor were other, and more rational employment wanting. On more than one occasion I visited St. Jean de Luz, attended high mass, and the theatre; and once I rode as far to the rear as Irun. The effect of the latter ride upon myself, was vivid at the time; and may perhaps be worth conveying to others.

The distance from our present cantonments to the town of Irun might amount to sixteen or eighteen miles. Over the whole of that country, between the two extreme points, the tide of war, it will be recollected, had swept; not boisterously, but with comparative harmlessness,—as when one army rapidly retreats, and another rapidly follows,—but slowly and ruinously; every foot of ground having been obstinately contested, and hence every fold, garden, and dwelling, having been exposed to the ravages inseparable from the progress of hostilities. The spectacle which presented itself on each side of the road, was accordingly distressing in the extreme; the houses and hovels were every where in ruins, the enclosures and cultivated fields were all laid waste and desolate, whilst the road itself was strewed with the carcases of oxen, mules, horses, and other animals, which had dropped down from fatigue, and died upon their march. I was particularly struck with the aspect of things in and about the town of Urogne. Of the works on the heights above it, so carefully and so skilfully erected by Marshal Soult, some had already begun to yield to the destructive operations of the elements, and others had been wantonly demolished by the followers of the camp; whilst, in the town itself where so lately was heard the roar of cannon, and the rattle of musketry the most perfect silence prevailed. It was wholly tenantless; not even a sutler or muleteer had taken up his abode there; the cavalry were all withdrawn; and of the original inhabitant not one had returned. The reader will easily believe that I looked round, during this part of my journey, with peculiar interest, for the fields across which I had myself skirmished; more especially for a friendly hedge, the intervention of a stout stake in which I had saved my better arm; and that I did not pass the churchyard, without dismounting to pay a visit to the grave of my former comrades. Neither was I unmindful of the chateau, in which, to my no small surprise, I had found a letter from my father; and the change wrought it, since last I beheld it, gave me a more perfect idea of the disastrous effects of war, than any other object upon which I had yet looked.

When a man of peaceable habits—one, for example, who has spent his whole life in this favoured country, under the shelter of his own sacred roof,—reads of war, and the miseries attendant upon war, his thoughts invariably turn to scenes of outrage and rapine, in which soldiers are the actors, and to which the hurry and excitement of battle give rise. I mean not to say that a battle is ever fought without bringing havoc upon the face of that particular spot of earth, which chances to support it. But the mischief done by both contending armies, to the buildings and property of the inhabitants, is a mere nothing, when compared to that which the followers of a successful army work. These wretches tread in the steps of the armed force with the fidelity and haste of kites and vultures. No sooner is a battle won, and the troops pushed forward, than they spread themselves over the entire territory gained; and all which had been spared by those, in whom an act of plunder, if excusable at all, might most readily be excused, is immediately laid waste. The chateau of which I am speaking, for example, and which I had left perfectly entire, fully furnished, and in good order, was now one heap of ruins. Not a chair or a table remained; not a volume of all the library so lately examined by me, existed; nay it was evident from the blackened tate of the walls, and the dilapidation of the ceilings, that fire had been wantonly applied to complete the devastation which avarice had begun. To say the truth, I could not but regret at the moment, that I had not helped myself to a little more of Monsieur Briguette's property, than the Spanish Grammer already advertised for redemption.

Having cleared Urogne, and passed through the remains of the barricade which I had assisted in carrying on the tenth of the last month, I soon arrived at the site of the village of which I have formerly taken notice, as being peopled and furnished with shops and other places of accommodation, by suttlers and adventurers. The huts, or cottages, still stood, though they were all unroofed, and many of them otherwise in ruins; but the sign of the "Jolly Soldier" had disappeared. Like other incitements to folly, if not to absolute vice, it had followed the tract of the multitude. I marked, too, as I proceeded, the bleak-hill side on which our tents had so long contended with the winds of heaven; and I could not help thinking, how many of those who had found shelter beneath their canvass, were now sleeping upon the bosom of mother-earth; of course, I paid to their memories the tribute of a regret as unavailing as, I fear, it was transitory.

By and by I reached the brow of the last height on the French border, and the Bidaossa once more lay beneath us. The day on which my present excursion was made, chanced to be one of the few lovely days with which, during that severe winter, we were favoured. The air was frosty, but not intensely so; the sky was blue and cloudless, and the sun shone out with a degree of warmth, which cheered, without producing languor or weariness. High up the mountains which overhang the river were covered with snow, which sparkled in the sun beams, and contrasted beautifully with the sombre hue of the leafless groves beneath, whilst the stream itself flowed on as brightly and as placidly as if it had never witnessed a more desperate struggle than that which the fisherman maintains with a trout of extraordinary agility and dimensions. Fain would I have persuaded myself that I was quietly travelling in a land of peace, but there were too many proofs of the contrary ever and anon presenting themselves to permit the delusion to keep itself fo[redacted] mind.

(To be Con[redacted]